The New-York Times.

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METZ AND NANCY.

Evacuation of Both Places by the French.

The Prussians Enter as the French Withdraw.

Gen. McMahon Retires to Toul, Toward Paris.

King William's Head-quarters Between Metz and Saarbruck.

Conflicting Statements Regarding the Siege of Strasbourg.

Exciting Debate in the Chambers on a Committee of Defense.

Rejection of the Measure by a Large Majority.

The Galleries Cleared and the Doors Closed During the Debate.

Official Intelligence Published by the Government.

Gigantic Efforts to Put Paris in a State of Defense.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Evacuation of Metz and Nancy by the French and their Occupation by the Prussians—Defeat of a Detachment of French—Prussian Head-Quarters in France.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Advices from Metz state that the French Army have been withdrawn to the west bank of the Moselle. Marshal McMAHON is at Toul, twelve miles west of Nancy.

[Toul is a fortified town of about 7,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Moselle, twelve miles west of Nancy. It is on the railroad from Paris to Strasbourg, and is a military station of some importance, having an arsenal and barracks for cavalry and infantry. The town is largely engaged in manufactures of lace, calico and hardware. It has a Gothic cathedral, built in the fifteenth century, and near by are Chalybeate Springs, of considerable note.—ED. TIMES.]

METZ CUT OFF.

The evacuation of Metz is considered certain. The Prussian cavalry have destroyed a portion of the railroad between Frouard and Paris, cutting off supplies and forage for the French troops sheltered under the glacis of Metz.

RETREAT OF THE EMPEROR.

LATER.—The Emperor NAPOLEON's retreat from Metz is fully confirmed.

PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF NANCY.

PARIS, Aug. 14—Noon.—There is nothing new from the head-quarters of the army. Telegraphic communication was interrupted yesterday between Paris and Nancy. Last night the authorities at Toul sent a dispatch to Paris stating that Nancy had been occupied by a Prussian detachment. The news is confirmed this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Prussians have occupied Nancy, which had been evacuated by the French.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch from Haguenau, dated today, says McMAHON's army evacuated Nancy yesterday on the approach of the Crown Prince's army, and retreated across the Moselle to the fortress of Toul. The French destroyed the fine bridge of seven arches which spanned the river. The forces of the Crown Prince now occupy Nancy and Frouard, at a junction on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad.

THE PRUSSIANS IN NANCY.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The *Esperance*, of Nancy, states that, after all the French soldiers had left the city, the Prussians took possession on Friday evening at 4 o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay 50,000 francs. Requisitions were also issued for large quantities of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad, and cut down the telegraph.

THE AFFAIR AT PONT-A-MOUSSON.

The Prussians attacked Pont-a-Mousson, driving out the French, but subsequently fell back to the main body. The head-quarters of the united armies of FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ are at Herry, on a direct line with Saarbrück, and within twenty miles of Metz. Large quantities of stores were captured in the environs of Metz. Gen. FROSSARD's division lost all its supplies.

PRUSSIANS DECLINE A BATTLE.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The French yesterday offered battle to the Prussians, but they did not accept.

WHAT THE PRUSSIANS MAY EXPECT.

If the French are defeated at Metz, the Prussians will find another army at Chalons, and another at Paris.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

A dispatch from Nancy, via Berlin, dated Saturday night, says that a French battalion, moving toward Metz, was encountered in the morning on the railway near Pont-a-Mousson, and retreated, leaving its baggage trains in the hands of the Prussians.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—King WILLIAM had his head-quarters at Faulquemont yesterday, half way between Metz and Saarbrück, on the railroad between those cities. General orders have been issued from the royal head-quarters that two francs be paid each man daily, as commutation of rations.

THE PRUSSIANS' PICKETS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MOSELLE.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A dispatch dated Metz, Aug. 13, 11 A. M., says the Prussian pickets yesterday appeared in the valley of the Moselle, and a detachment for a short time held Pont-a-Mousson. A brigade of our (French) cavalry drove them away and made thirty prisoners.

PRUSSIAN SPIES.

More Prussian spies have been arrested in Metz. The French Army is in fine condition.

The Situation at Strasbourg—Starvation to be Resorted to—Character of the Movement on the City.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—*La Patrie* says that when Strasbourg was invested by the Prussians, it was completely supplied with ammunition, and that all the places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot have been strengthened. Many persons left the town willingly and many others were sent away. Strasbourg, it adds, can only be captured through famine, and it has provisions for many months.

STRASBOURG TO BE STARVED OUT.

The Prussians count on starving out the defenders of Strasbourg without recourse to bombardment.

ALL QUIET ON THE RHINE.

A dispatch dated Colmar, Aug. 13, 3 P. M., from the Prefect to the Minister of the Interior, says all is quiet on the right bank of the Rhine, and that the investment of Strasbourg appears to be but the semblance of an attack.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is thought the Prussian demonstration on Strasbourg is only a feint.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

A special dispatch from Carlsruhe, today, says that Strasbourg was bombarded with red-hot shot on Friday, and that the bombardment was resumed on Saturday. The besieged asked for a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they would surrender.

Movements of the French Navy—Capture of a German Bark—Blockade.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—From Cuxhaven it is stated that nine French iron-clads and *avisos* are in the offing. The French Admiral, BOUET WILLAUMEZ, is off Kiel. A Southampton dispatch says a North German bark, whose name is not given, has been taken into Cherbourg as a prize.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Preparations for the defence of Paris continue to be energetically pushed forward, and are of a colossal character.

BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN RIVERS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British Consul at Hamburg telegraphs that the mouths of the rivers Elbe, Eyder, Jahde and Weser are blockaded by the French fleet. The Governor of the Island of Heligoland has refused to grant a pilot permission to conduct a flag-of-truce boat to Cuxhaven.

Austria and South Germany—No Alliance Formed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Staats Anzeiger* publishes a dispatch from Herr THILE, denying that there is any fear of an alliance between Austria and South Germany.

German Losses in the War—The People of Woerth Treated as Enemies.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—*L'Opinion Nationale* says the German journals admit that their loss in killed and wounded is in the proportion of five to two of the French.

THE PRUSSIANS AND THE PEOPLE OF WOERTH.

The newspapers announce that the Prussians treated the inhabitants of Woerth as enemies because some of the citizens fired upon the German troops.

Aid for the Wounded French Soldiers—Subscriptions.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of French citizens on Saturday afternoon, a committee was appointed to solicit contributions in aid of the wounded French soldiers. One man offers $1,000. Committees in surrounding towns are to be formed.

CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Proposition to Increase the War Loan—Delay in the Payment of Commercial Bills—Committee on Defenses—A Secret Debate—Text of the Law on Commercial Paper.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. JULES SIMON presented a petition praying that members of religious communities be required to do military service like other citizens. The petition has 8,000 signatures. MM. ARAGO, PELLETAN, FERRY, RASPAIL and others introduced similar petitions. M. GAMBETTA moved that a committee be appointed to consider the petitions and report on the same.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE WAR LOAN.

M. ARGENCE demanded that the war loan be raised to 2,500,000,000 francs. The Minister of Finance stated that having consulted with the officers of the Bank of France, he would support the proposition of M. ARGENCE.

FURTHER DELAY IN THE PAYMENT OF BILLS.

M. CHAGOT moved that the delay in the payment of commercial bills be increased from thirty to forty-five days. The Minister of the Interior answered that the Government was prepared to accept the decision of the Chambers, and only asked for prompt action. The motion was carried by a vote of 252 to 1.

Count PALIKAO was asked why the name of LEBOEUF appeared signed to a decree in the *Journal Officiel*, and replied that the decree was drawn up prior to LEBOEUF's resignation. He stated that Marshal BAZAINE was now absolute Commander-in-Chief of the army.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

M. GAMBETTA desired immediate action on the proposal of M. JULES FAVRE, resolving that the Corps Legislatif appoint a Committee of Defense. M. PICARD thought the discussion on this subject should be conducted with closed doors. The President decided that the debate should be open to the public. M. GAMBETTA declared there must be no trickery on such a subject. The Chamber must pronounce between the safety of the State and the safety of the Dynasty. [Great agitation and noisy interruptions.] Count PALIKAO said the Government was not opposed to the debate.

THE DOORS CLOSED ON THE DEBATE.

M. MATHIEU referred to the manifestations of applause on the part of the spectators with which M. GAMBETTA's attacks on the Government had been received, and moved that the galleries be cleared and that the Chambers go into secret session. The spectators were then ordered out by the President, and the doors were closed. After a stormy session the sitting was dissolved.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif are in session again today. The members have been requested by the Government to remain in Paris.

TEXT OF THE LAW ON COMMERCIAL BILLS.

The text of the law voted yesterday by the Corps Legislatif has been, today, officially promulgated. It is as follows:

1. The time allowed to make protests and all acts with regard to appeals concerning all commercial paper negotiated before the promulgation of this law, is extended from one month to forty-five days. Payment shall not be required of indorsers or other parties interested during said time. Interest thereon will be due after maturity up to the time of payment.

2. No lawsuit shall be carried on against citizens called upon to render military service during the war, in virtue of article 2 of the law of Aug. 11, 1870, or against the Gardes Mobiles at present serving under the flag.

RESULT OF THE SECRET DEBATE.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—*La Liberté*, of today, says that at the secret meeting, yesterday, of the Corps Legislatif, JULES FAVRE developed with ability and moderation his proposition that a Committee of Defense, having supreme power, be appointed by the Chambers.

Count PALIKAO, with tact, avoided an acrimonious discussion.

A Deputy asked the Count whether he wished to be a Minister of the Tuileries or of the Chambers.

PALIKAO replied that he had the utmost confidence in the patriotism of the Chambers, and would be guided by them; but he deemed the formation of a Committee of Defense incompatible with the regular duties of the Government.

Deputy GAMBETTA made an able speech in favor of the proposition of M. FAVRE, but on a vote being taken only fifty or sixty Deputies voted for the motion, and it was lost.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Information Published by Authority of the French Government—Algerians Offering Service—Heroism of the Troops and Patriotism of the Nation—Foreign Relations—Peace.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following intelligence, which it is authorized by the Government to give to the public:

ALGERIANS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

At the beginning of the war with Prussia the Emperor received addresses from the principal native chieftains of the three provinces of Algeria, who asked that they might be permitted to march and fight by the side of our troops, and to open subscriptions for the sufferers by the war.

CLEMENCY OF THE REGENCY.

The Empress Regent, on the report of the Keeper of Seals, has commuted and reduced the sentences of 1,641 convicts now confined in all kinds of penitentiary establishments in France and beyond the sea. The Imperial clemency is applied especially to those cases where uniform good conduct has given the prisoner a claim to indulgence.

DEFENSES OF PARIS.

One of the public journals of this city still presumes to doubt that real work is going on for the armament and defense of Paris. Although it may be an act of treason to speak thus in face of the enemy, such insinuations impose the necessity of a reply, notwithstanding the danger of doing so. All the material necessary for the armament of Paris is in Paris itself. More than 600 cannon are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be first threatened with attack, and the work of placing other pieces in position continues without interruption, day and night. Yesterday 7,500 workmen were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into Paris. This work has been completed, and nothing remains but to close up the openings in the walls, and place draw-bridges in position. Thousands of laborers are occupied outside the walls on earthworks, mines, ditches, &c., which are to connect and complete the net-work of fortifications around the capital. These facts and figures we are obliged to give in order to reply to perfidious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore the confidence of our good citizens. If such questions should be renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a council of war, where they will be subjected to all the consequences of the law; for there are hours, and now more than ever, when justice cannot be permitted to sleep.

HEROISM AND PATRIOTISM.

The public opinion of Europe does justice to the heroic courage of our soldiers, and the energy with which the whole nation rises as one man, prepared to repair unexpected reverses. Our enemies counted on party divisions, which would have been treason to the national cause. The patriotism of the Chambers and the country has disappointed their calculations. In the Corps Legislatif the "Right" and the "Left" rival each other in their eagerness to push to the last limit of vigor the spirit of devotion to France. The new Ministry finds it has the active and loyal co-operation of the country's representatives. The session of the 10th of August will distinguish that day as among the most noble in our parliamentary annals. Never has the nation acted under the inspiration of sentiments more elevated. This attitude of the Chambers is both encouragement and recompense for the troops. The soldiers feel that the whole nation is behind them, and that the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from the land.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

A review of the diplomatic situation shows how efficacious have been the efforts made to place on a good footing our relations with foreign Powers on every point which touches the present crisis. At the beginning of the contest M. BISMARCK sought to accomplish the following objects: First, to awaken against us the susceptibilities of England on the Belgian question; second, to cement an alliance between Prussia and Russia; third, to embroil us with Spain through the Hohenzollern affair; and fourth, to alienate us from Italy on the Roman question. This entire combination has failed. England, fully reassured by our declarations of sincerity, has just signed with us a treaty, which is as valuable to us at it is to Belgium, and renders secure our northern frontier. Russia has not signed the treaty, as BISMARCK expected, and public opinion throughout the Empire of the Czar is more and more unfavorable to the exaggerated extension of the Prussian monarchy, and is far from being hostile to us. Spain has shown us nothing but cordiality, and the same is true of Italy. By agreement with the Cabinet of Florence, we have taken up our position again on the basis of the Convention of the 15th of September, and a solution of the question has been accomplished to our common satisfaction, and without raising any difficulty. Thus neither at London, nor at St. Petersburg, nor at Madrid, nor at Florence, has BISMARCK succeeded in carrying out his programme. The sympathies of Denmark for us continue to be as warm as they were before the war. Our fleet is before the port of Kiel, and great events will take place on that coast. Austria and Italy are filling up their armies.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

Unquestionably negotiations for peace cannot for an instant be entertained, at a moment when the war has only just commenced, and when the national feeling declares itself with admirable energy. An idea of weakness cannot visit the heart of a single Frenchman. So our relations with foreign Powers are what they should be. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs will find the ground well prepared for him, to pursue the work commenced by his predecessor.

PARIS.

Expulsion of Germans Demanded—Address of the Minister of War to the Army—The Bourse—Treatment of Wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The journals unanimously demand the expulsion of Germans from French soil in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies.

THE FRENCH FIRING TOO QUICK.

Count PALIKAO has issued an address to the troops in which he blames them for firing too quick. At Wiessenburg, he says, they used more ammunition in one day than the Prussians would in three days. The Count reminds the soldiers that they are now on the grand line of defense from Thionville to Metz and Nancy, and they must hold their ground. Back of that is the line of the Meuse; then that of Champagne; then the Argonnes; then the line of rivers illustrated by the campaign of 1814, and behind all this is Paris, and behind Paris is all France, with four millions of armed men and a thousand millions of treasure.

THE BOURSE DECLINING.

The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 64f. 20c.

ACTIVITY OF THE WAR MINISTER.

The *Journal Officiel* says the activity at the Ministry of War is wonderful, and all the immense resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues in large numbers.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

The authorities deny the statement of the German journals, that the French do not respect the Convention of Geneva and attend only to the French wounded.

SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

The journals notice that the public sentiment in France is calmer, and that the deepest determination is evinced throughout the country to retrieve the recent defeats.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

A profound sensation was created today by the passage through the city of ambulances, doctors, nurses, and sanitary stores; all going to the front. A large amount of money was given to the doctors and nurses in the streets for the assistance of the wounded.

FOR THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Seventy thousand volunteers left Paris today for the army.

TWENTY-FIVE FRANC-NOTES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Bank notes of the denomination of twenty-five francs will be issued during the week. Specie costs $4 per 100.

PARIS QUIET.

Paris is quiet, and the Assembly is tranquil. The Ministers are at work day and night.

ACTORS VOLUNTEERING.

Troops and artillery are leaving hourly for the army. A large number of actors and singers have enrolled themselves in the army.

Excitement among the Populace—Volunteering Rapidly Going On—Affairs at Other Cities—No Revolution at the Capital.

PARIS, Aug. 14—Midnight.—The Parisians are much calmer since the change of Ministry. Immense crowds collect on the boulevards and principal streets, but they indulge in no angry discussions or seditious shouts. The patriotic feeling is deeper and more energetic.

FORCES RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Volunteering is constantly going on, and large numbers of young men leave for the camps daily. Count Palikao says: "We have 375,000 men from twenty to thirty years of age. This force must be put into a condition to repel invasion. I will see to it.

It is not possible to give details of military movements, and the augmentation of French forces, but it may be stated that all is on an immense scale.

AFFAIRS IN OTHER LEADING CITIES.

The City of Lyons is being fortified. Late advices from Lyons, Marseilles and Toulouse show that there was nothing serious in the late popular disturbances in those cities.

NO REVOLUTION AT THE CAPITAL.

The *Moniteur* notices as an important fact that the people in the South German States are continually asking whether Paris is in a state of revolution, and a negative answer occasions surprise. This proves that efforts have been made to convince these people that there would be a revolution here.

LOFTY TONE OF THE JOURNALS.

The journals here say it is not the time now for recriminations. When the invasion is repelled we will call to account, severally, all who pretended that France was prepared for war, yet was not.

VICTORIOUS PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Present Positions of the Invading Army Described—Their Future Movements Indicated—Remaining Defenses of Paris.

The sudden and irreparable breach of the line of the Mozelle by the Prussians, dispenses with the necessity of much tedious explanation. It may be sufficient to draw attention to the fact which has now, for the first time, become perfectly evident, that McMAHON and FAILLY must have steadily retreated during the earlier part of last week over the entire distance of fifty-five miles, which separated their respective corps from Nancy, and that the victorious army of the Crown Prince must at no very great distance have kept steadily following them. The rapid evacuation of Saverne has almost its counterpart, on a larger scale, in the almost equally prompt evacuation of Nancy, which will again probably be repeated in the abandonment of the fortress of Toul, at present occupied by the corps lately in possession of Nancy. The place designated Herry by the telegrams, at which the head-quarters of the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. STEINMETZ are placed, is evidently intended for Herny, a station of the railroad line from Saarbrück to Metz. Foulquemont, the head-quarters of the King, is a station on the same road, about eight miles nearer the frontier. A direct line connecting these two points with Nancy would not be over twenty miles long, so that the front of the Prussian Army has been gradually contracting since they crossed the frontier in three divisions, whose extreme flanks were separated by a distance of not less than sixty miles. We have repeatedly directed attention to the great strategic importance of Frouard, a place situated a few miles north of Nancy, at a point where four great railways converge. As will be seen, the Prussians have not failed to realize its value. Its possession enables them to isolate Metz completely from any source of supplies; to keep open a road for the immediate transference, if necessary, of the troops before Strasbourg, and to render all communication impossible by the central railroad route between eastern France and the capitol.

With Metz at the upper end of this section of the Mozelle still probably holding out, and Toul, on the same river, about twelves miles south-east of Nancy, in possession of McMAHON, it may seem as if the line of defense which is followed by the almost parallel course of the river, the railroad and an imperial highway, were not yet totally lost. Nancy is situated on the Meuse, a little below the confluence of the two rivers, but it is obvious that its possession, together with that of the connecting railroad line, is fatal to the continuity of the position here defined. At this moment it is highly probable that the third line of defense has been drawn from Verdun, on the Meuse, to Toul, on the Moselle, a distance of about forty miles, described by the course of the River Meuse, running up to Verdun, where it becomes navigable, in a north-westerly directon, and also by about nine miles of the great railroad to Paris, which connects the two valleys. What advantages for defense this line has which the other does not possess, it would be difficult to say, unless the more precipitous heights along the banks may afford an opening for harassing the enemy. Such a front is, however, evidently more extended than the soldiers possessed by the French Generals can adequately cover, and we cannot safely predict anything but a probable withdrawal from this position, too, as the enemy makes good his advance. Immediately behind this, and separating the valley of the Meuse from that of the Aisne, is the elevated plateau of the Argonnes, having an average breadth of ten miles, and at some points covered with dense woods. This is invariably considered as one of the ramparts of Paris, and was crossed by the Prussians in 1792 after their capture of Verdun, and on descending from it into the valley of the Aisne, they suffered their memorable defeat by KELLERMANN at Valmy.

There can be no doubt that the French Generals acted wisely in declining a combat on the Moselle. Defeat there would have cut off at once their retreat toward Paris and have left the defense of the capital to the untrained new levies and to the national guard. They could have found safety within the walls of Metz, but the enemy would have commanded at once the source of reinforcements and supplies, and at the present critical point of the struggle a defeat would have been in such a position almost irremediable. Where the final stand is to be made is as yet open to doubt. We repeat our conviction that it will be near Chalons-sur-Marne, and that not till every available man has been brought to the front will the French commanders desist from their tactics of delay.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BIENVILLE.

The steam-ship *Bienville*, from Havana Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser, Mr. A. T. ALEXANDER, for the prompt delivery of our files and letters.

Machinations Among the Hostile Leaders—Probable Departure of De Rodas, and Trouble with the Mother Country—The War News—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

The *exposé* of the machinations and treaties which were carried on by RODAS and several of the insurgent leaders in the Camaguey, which was published in the TIMES of the 30th ultimo, has produced great excitement among all classes, Spaniards and Cubans asking each other whether such proceedings had gone on for such a length of time without having been mentioned here. A letter received by your correspondent from Matanzas, and signed by a relative of Mr. or Gen. FEDERICO CASTELLANOS, says: "You have been misled by the Spaniards, Mr. Correspondent. I have positive and late news from the seat of war, and if all others should surrender, I swear to you that FEDERICO will not do so, but remain in the field and fight the Spaniards, even if he has to do it by himself, and be hunted like a wild beast by these Spanish liars, who have told you such infernal stories as can only be invented by them. To satisfy the gentleman's scruples on that score, I sent him a copy of CASTELLANO's letter, written to his companions, requesting them to come forward and surrender as he had done. But the best joke is that the New-York correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba* treats this matter as an invention, and speaks of "Quasimodo, the truthful and infallible correspondent of the TIMES," in a very ironical manner, in fact, accusing him of being a Munchausen on a small scale, and of pluming himself on his activity and accuracy. As I have no documents on hand to send to this correspondent, I can only refer him for the truth of my assertions to Gen. RODAS, Secretary FERNANDEZ, VERGER, the sub-editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, FERREZ DE CONTO, and other Spaniards who know, because I am aware that as a loyal Spaniard Mr. FRAY MERIDES would not place any reliance in the reports of the most respectable and truthful Cubans, although "Quasimodo" does.

Since the TIMES reached here, the parties are speculating on the probable result of new negotiations, and notwithstanding the fact that an understanding of any kind would be violently opposed by the ultra portion of the Cubans and Spaniards, it would not pass beyond a conflict of words. Though they will not acknowledge it, the majority of both factions are anxious, and in their hearts feel, that the war cannot be brought to a close for a long time by the mere force of arms, and that diplomacy is the only agent which can prevent the gradual but sure destruction of the Island of Cuba.

The Cubans have more elements of power and greater means of damaging the Spaniards than is apparent at a superficial glance. They have still a great deal of power in old Spain, and exercise a large influence in framing the laws and orders which are sent from there, and these will produce discord and division among the Spaniards. The *Voz de Cuba* of this morning has an editorial on the subject, which is intended to prepare the public mind for the probable departure of RODAS and the impending row with the mother country. It says: "Is it possible to believe that RODAS will order such disastrous laws to be put in force here as the re-establishment of direct taxes, the return of embargoed property, the suppression of the Vigilance Committee, (financial,) and other measures, which laws have been advised by our most implacable enemies. If on that account the rumor that RODAS intends to resign should prove well founded, because he cannot conciliate in any other manner his duty as a subordinate and his ideas as a Spaniard, it will be the duty of everybody to recognize the noble conduct of a man who does not abandon us on any frivolous pretext, but we must deplore the painful conflict to which his delicacy and legitimate ambition are submitted." The *Voz* further states that it hopes that the row will not take place, and that the Government have confidence in the people and its Chief Magistrate. The gist of the matter is that if the Government persists in inaugurating the measures it has proposed, it will produce the division among the Spaniards so much desired by the Cubans, and, as a natural consequence, strengthen the cause of the latter and proportionately weaken the cause of the former. But they know their own business and can fight it out among themselves.

A SENSATION.

A telegram was received last evening by the consignees of the South Coast steamers, announcing that the battalion of San Quintin, which accompanied VALMASEDA to Palma Soriano, on his way to Cuba, had taken the insurgent camps at Sierra del Hondon, Florida Blanca and Lama, burning eight hundred houses (most probably huts) and killing two hundred insurgents, the largest portion of them whites. If this is true, it is a convincing proof that the number of insurgents near Mayari must be very great; if we only count three men to each house destroyed, and make no reference to the houses not destroyed, or to the insurgents in other parts of the same district, the Cubans must necessarily have a force of 2,400 men at those points alone.

WAR NEWS.

War news is very scarce. The Spanish reports from the Cinco Villas announce not only the cessation of hostilities on a large scale, but add that convoys go and come unaccompanied by troops and unmolested by the Cubans. If any report of an engagement is received it is of small importance, and the revolution in that portion of the island is considered over by the Spaniards. From Sancti Spiritus similar reports are received. Not the slightest mention is made of BEMBETA or CAVADA and their forces, and if the silence of the Press and of official reports could be relied on, one would be led to believe that these leaders and their men no longer existed. We shall hear of them again, however, when we least expect it, and be informed that the pacified districts have again become lively with the presence of numerous bands of Cubans. Puerto Principe and its commanding General exist no longer; not a word has been heard from those regions for a week. The Cubans want to know what's the matter!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. LEOPOLD A. PRICE, United States Consular Agent at Nuevitas, who has just returned from the North, has won $40,000 in the Havana lottery.

The Germans of Matanzas, have felicitated the King of Prussia on his first victory over the French.

The city is very unhealthy and the ratio of mortality 125 per cent. heavier than during January or February.

A shark, twenty-two feet long, having a small junk-shop and a newly born baby in his capacious stomach, has been captured off the port. A post-mortem examination revealed, also, that this huge gentleman had never been troubled with toothache.

QUASIMODO.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Thames Waterman's Regatta—Sadler Wins the Single-Scull and the Chambers Crew the Four-Oared Race.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At the Thames Waterman's Regatta, yesterday, SADLER won the champion sculler's race. The Chambers Newcastle-on-Tyne crew were successful in the champion four-oared race. The other events were unimportant.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Electoral Reforms in Brazil—Preliminary Treaty of Peace with Paraguay Signed—The Emperor to Visit Portugal—Miscellaneous.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—The mail steamer brings advices from Rio Janeiro to July 24. Two Brazilian Senators, DAUTAUD and FUSTADO, were dead. The Ministry had presented to the Chamber a project for electoral reform. A preliminary treaty of peace with Paraguay had been signed. Civil war continues in the Republic of the La Plata. LOPEZ JORDAN continues his ravages in the State of Entre Rios. The Emperor of Brazil is expected to leave Rio at an early day on a visit to Lisbon.

CHINA.

The Massacre at Pekin—Excitement Among the Foreign Residents of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The news of the recent massacre has created a fearful excitement among the foreign residents, and an extra military guard has been established around the city.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two Freight-Trains Run Into Each Other on the Erie Line—The Engineer and Fireman of One Instantly Killed—The Engines and Cars a Complete Wreck.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At 1 o'clock this morning a collision occurred on the Erie Railroad, at Arkport Switch, about two miles west from this place, which resulted in the death of two men, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property. When the freight-train No. 29, eastward bound, was rounding a curve at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, it was met by the freight-train No. 36, coming in the opposite direction, and the two came together with terrific force, demolishing both engines and their tenders, and smashing several cars and strewing their contents about in a confused mass. The engineer and fireman on the down-train leaped off their engine, and escaped without serious injury, but those on the up-train were instantly killed. The engineer's name was EMORY CHAPMAN. The fireman was a Frenchman named CHASSELETTE. CHAPMAN, who was formerly switch engineer at this point, was making his first trip on this road, having lately come from the Shore line, and was on his way to visit his wife and family. The cars were loaded chiefly with barrels of flour and sugar, which were broken and smashed to pieces, and their contents strewn over the ground. The cars and engines present the appearance of a confused mass of broken materials. The express train from Baltimore reached the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the passengers were obliged to get out and make their way around the demolished cars to a train which had arrived on the other side in response to a telegram. Trains have been dispatched from this place to gather up the fragments and save as much as possible of the freight.

WASHINGTON.

Rights of Soldiers Under the Homestead Act—The Chinese Perpetrating Frauds on the Revenue—A New Counterfeit of Fractional Currency—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To answer the numerous inquiries constantly pressing upon the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office the following information is furnished respecting the act of July 15, 1870, granting additional rights to soldiers desiring to enter homestead on lands within railroad limits: Under the original act only eighty acres of $2 50 land could be entered as a homestead. By the amendatory act any honorably discharged soldier who has served not less than ninety days in the military, naval, marine or revenue marine service during the rebellion is entitled to enter as a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of $2 50 land upon payment of the legal fee of $10, and the usual commission on the cash value of the land allowed as compensation to the Register, and receive the only change, being the privilege of taking one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres of such land. The requirements as to personal residence upon and improvement and cultivation of the homestead selected are not waived or altered in any respect, such residence, improvement and cultivation being the fundamental conditions upon which all the provisions of the original Homestead law and the acts amendatory thereof are based.

THE CHINESE DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

The Chinese are beginning to develop a genius for defrauding the revenue. Supervisor FOULKE writes from California to the Internal Revenue Bureau the particulars of his seizure of machinery and mash used in the distillation of sam socy, the liquor manufactured from rice by the Chinese. The arrangement of the still puzzled the American distillers who examined it, and a Chinaman had to be called in to explain the process. It seems that arrangements had been made to carry on the business extensively, as several adjacent cellars had been rented for the purpose.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

A dangerous counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency note of the new issue has been put in circulation, which closely resembles the genuine. The paper used in the genuine is pink tinted, but the counterfeit is slightly greenish in color, and the face is somewhat blurred. The words "Fractional Currency" and "stamps," are darkly shaded, which is not the case in the genuine. There is also some difference in the back of the notes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FRANCE.

A special dispatch from Washington of the 10th inst., relative to the transmission of mails from the United States for France, is erroneous so far as the same relates to the postage on newspapers and circulars to that country. Newspapers, &c., are forwarded only from the United States to France by means of the direct line of steamers leaving New-York on every alternate Saturday, beginning with the 6th of August.

NOTICE OF THE REMOVAL OF GERMAN SIGNALS.

The Minister of North Germany has notified the Secretary of State that the buoys of the Western Ems have been taken away, and the beacon lights on the Ems extinguished.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Yesterday Gen. SPINNER was taken seriously ill, having been completely prostrated by over work. At a late hour last night he had not materially improved. Two of the clerks of his Bureau remained with him. Today his condition is much improved. He is confined to his room at the Treasury Department.

Railroad Accident Between Baltimore and Philadelphia—Two Express Cars Burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—Passengers who have arrived here report that when the 5:40 through train from Washington to New-York, yesterday afternoon, reached Magnolia Station, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, the locomotive ran over a cow, which threw the train off the track. Two express cars were burned, and the engineer and fireman scalded. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

THE WEST.

The Loss and Insurances in the Fire in Chicago on Friday Night.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The loss by the burning of HEATH & MILLIGAN's paint works last night, is today stated at $275,000, with an insurance of $68,000 in the following Companies: Merchants', of Hartford, $2,500; Fire and Marine, of Springfield, $3,000; Hartford, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Merchants' and Mechanics', of Baltimore, $2,500; Bloomington, $2,500 Irving, $2,500; Maryland Fire, $2,500; United States, $2,500; Home, of New-Haven, $3,000: American, of Providence, $2,500; Commercial Fire, $2,500; City Fire, of Hartford, $2,500; North American, $3,000; Occidental, of San Francisco, $3,000; Union, $6,000; German, of Cleveland, $3,000; National, of Boston, $2,000; Charter Oak, $2,500; and the remainder in Chicago companies.

The Kansas Pacific Complete but Ten and a Quarter Miles.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 13.—The gap on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to-night, is ten and a quarter miles. The iron and ties are all ready, and the whole ten and a quarter miles of iron will be laid Monday. A large party will go out from Denver to witness the laying of the last rail, and a great jubilee is anticipated. The first passenger train from St. Louis is expected in Denver Tuesday evening.

Dr. Newman's Discussion with the Mormon Elder.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 14.—Dr. NEWMAN made the closing argument in the discussion with ORSON PRATT, today, in the Tabernacle, before an audience estimated to number 10,000 persons.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Brooklyn Lawyer at Saratoga—Meeting of Citizens of Brooklyn.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—G. T. JENKS, the prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed, at Congress Hall, this morning. He arrived here Friday evening, appearing as well as usual. About 1 o'clock Saturday night, when his friend, Mr. HAYWOOD, occupying the same room, retired, he found Mr. JENKS awake. This morning, on going to Mr. JENKS' bedside, he was discovered to have died during the night, apparently without a struggle. The Brooklyn citizens here held a meeting today, Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Chairman, WM. A. FOWLER, Secretary, and passed resolutions expressive of their grief at the sudden death of Mr. JENKS. A committee composed of John P. Rolf, John E. Barrett, Edward W. Fiske, William Wall and John P. Prentice, reported the resolutions. James B. Craig, John P. Rolf, A. Wright Sanford, Samuel R. Probasse, Abiel Hayward, Edward W. Fiske, Abraham Lott and Isaac Van Anden were appointed a committee to attend the remains to Brooklyn.

Murder in Wethersfield, Conn.—A Convict in the State Prison Stabs the Warden.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Capt. WILLIAM WILLARD, Warden of Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield, was murdered by JAMES WILSON, one of the convicts, this afternoon. WILSON had been put into a cell for six weeks' close confinement, for attempting to escape from the prison, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon he called WILLARD to his cell to see what he (WILSON) had written upon his slate. WILLARD was reading the slate, standing in front of the cell, when WILSON, having previously tied a shoe-knife to his cane, reached it through the bars and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few hours. The knife severed the intestines and caused them to protrude. WILLARD was able to reach his room, but died from inflammation and loss of blood about 6 o'clock. WILSON was sentenced to the prison for sixteen years for a burglary committed in this city, and has been closely confined for six weeks for attempting to escape. Several years ago he escaped from a Michigan State Prison, in cold weather, and froze off both his feet. He was allowed a cane to walk with, which accounts for his having it in his cell at the time of the murder. How he obtained the knife is a mystery. WILLARD had been warden of the prison about eight years. He had expressed fears of his life at the hands of WILSON. On Saturday WILSON told some of the attendants there would be fun before another sun went down. WILLARD was universally esteemed and respected wherever known, and his death has caused a gloom over the whole community. He was fifty-two years old.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Capt. Wilson's Version of the Collision—The Schooner to Blame—The Report of the Pilot's Intoxication Emphatically Denied.

A statement of the collision which occurred between the steamer *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Helen* on Friday, was given by Capt. GEORGE W. WILSON, of the former vessel, yesterday. He says it happened about 8¼ P. M., opposite Bedlow's Island, and about a half mile from Red Hook Point. The schooner was pointing south when he first sighted her, the wind being from the westward at the time. She was then about a half a mile distant. As she was sailing under a free wind, Capt. WILSON supposed she would keep her course. She passed the *Norwalk* keeping almost before the wind, causing her to head to the eastward. The *Norwalk* was then run close in shore in order to avoid a collision, if possible. The steamer's whistle was blown the moment the danger was observed, and a summons was made to the schooner's crew to "luff" the latter. No attention was paid to the demand, however, and it then became apparent that a collision was inevitable. The greater the efforts made on the steamer to keep away from the schooner the nearer seemed the approach of the latter, which headed directly toward the bows of the *Norwalk*. The latter being too near to pass under the schooner's stern, an attempt was made to get her in shore as much as possible. The *Lady Helen* struck the *Norwalk* amidships, however, making a large hole in her side. Immediately after the accident Capt. WILSON went below for the purpose of ascertaining if his vessel was taking water. He left word with the engineer to watch her closely, and subsequently went on board of the schooner. He looked under the guards of the *Norwalk* and found that she was fractured above the water line. He then ordered his crew to roll the chains, boxes and ballast to the starboard side of the vessel. He also gave orders to have the sails on the schooner lowered, but afterwards countermanded, because he was afraid of injuring several passengers who had jumped on board. Capt. DELANOY, of the steamer *Tybee*, rendered some assistance during the dilemma. Capt. WILSON directed the pilot to blow the steamer's whistle for help, but this was found impossible on account of the valve line having become broken. The pilot, however, lifted the valve with his hands and made several whistles, scalding his flesh by the escaping steam. The Captain says Dr. SHINE came on the hurricane deck and expostulated with the pilot about being there. The latter, in reply, said he was attending to his duty. Capt. WILSON denies the report that the pilot was intoxicated. He knows personally, he states, that the pilot has not touched liquor for the last six months, and has not been under its influence in any way during the ten years in which he has known him. He asserts that Capt. CHARLES HAZARD, a well-known mariner, and Mr. DIVINE BURTIS, a ship-builder, of Brooklyn, who were the only persons with the pilot in the pilot-house, are perfectly willing to testify that there is no truth in the charge of drunkenness brought against him.

Arrival of the City of Brussels.

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, from Liverpool Aug. 4, and Queenstown Aug. 5, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, compiled by H. WILSON, Vol. LXXXIV, for the year ending May 1, 1870. New-York: JOHN F. TROW. 1870.

The present is the eighty-fourth consecutive year of the publication of the *New-York City Directory*, so that as an institution the work is nearly as old as the United States Government itself. This fact warrants us in looking for a considerable degree of perfection in arrangement and fullness, and this is no doubt attained. Whether it is attained to the utmost possible extent may be open to question. It is fair to remember that some of the circumstances incident to compiling such a work are of peculiar difficulty. The population of New-York increases, we believe, with unexampled rapidity, and the shiftings of residences and places of business render the task of correctly enumerating and locating that population still more exceptional and arduous. The increase in the number of names, for example, in this year's Directory is 15,174 over the number of last year. It is not surprising, therefore, although it is certainly to be regretted that the present number should omit names that ought to be included in it, or that it should contain blunders of arrangement and incompleteness of detail which in a work of the kind are drawbacks to its usefulness. The whole number of names in the Directory this year is 204,617, the whole number last year having been 189,443. This is, perhaps, one in five of the total population which, we are led to suppose, is considered a fair proportional average. We doubt, however, in the case of New-York whether it can be admitted to be such a fair average. The number of business men in New-York is far greater, relatively speaking, than that of, perhaps, any other city in the world. An immense army of these business men have their homes in the country; but they do not the less transact their affairs in the City, and it is important that their names should appear in the Directory, whether they are enumerated in the census as residents or not. Of course it is requisite somewhere to lay down lines of exclusion. That is to say, it would hardly be practicable, nor would it be needful to include the names of the entire population. A million of names would swell the bulk of the Directory, as now arranged, to unmanageable limits. Still there are classes of names that ought by no means to be left out. All householders and renters of floors by the year; all persons, male or female, doing business for themselves; and all adults in regular employment at the same place, whether engaged in professional, trading or mechanical pursuits, should in any case be included; and the fact of their having moved either residence or place of business during the year should not, as in the volume before us it sometimes apparently does, constitute a reason for exclusion. We can quite understand the difficulties under which the compilers labor, and which they seek, in part, to represent in their preface. They are right, no doubt, in hinting at the practical difficulty, not to say total impossibility, of getting up a directory which will mention everybody, and in their added pleasantry—which is without a touch of irritation—that he "who attempts to make a directory which will include everybody had better try to make one that will please everybody. Probably he would be about as successful in one as in the other." The compilers should, however, remember that arguments like these may be made to cover almost any conceivable mistake or shortcoming. The question involved is not one of caprice or of varying taste, but of offering a work which is what it purports to be; that is, in the case of a directory, a work which contains all the names and all the information which the public have a right to expect to find in it. "The great difficulty," we are told, "in making the Directory adequate to the public wants is to keep down its bulk and its cost." Very good; but both bulk and cost could be effectually kept down by printing 20,000 names instead of 200,000; and if names are not printed among the latter which ought to be no less than any of the number that actually appear, the bulk and cost are "kept down" at a loss, not only to the general convenience, but to the reputation and value of the publication itself. It is said that there are 121 more pages in this year's Directory than in that for 1869-70, and we do not question that such is the fact. There are, however, more than 221 pages in the volume before us devoted to private advertising, under the head of "Commercial Register," to say nothing of the great amounts of space given up to interleaved advertising and "display" of favored names and callings in the body of the book. The *Street Directory*, too, although an undeniably useful department, cannot be called an indispensable portion of the work. A stranger can find his way anywhere in New-York by the aid of policemen and conductors; he would find it rather more difficult to discover by their means the whereabouts of any particular Jones, Brown, or Robinson. We do not mean to imply that the proprietors of the Directory have not a perfect right to make money or recoup themselves for the outlay of their enterprise by any legitimate means; but when they lead us to suppose, as by their preface they certainly do, that the names in the Directory are limited by reason of the necessity for keeping bulk as well as cost within certain bounds, they must not think it unreasonable if we scan somewhat closely the merits of the assumption. Every page of the Directory has matter upon it which has no relation whatever to the ostensible objects of the publication; and this, added to the considerations already named, really bars the plea that lack of space is an adequate reason for possible omissions. A three-column page made a trifle wider, and with the type a little diminished, would easily give room in this volume—without extraneous matter of any sort—for half a million of names; so that there would appear no absolute necessity for enlarging the existing size for at least a long time to come. It would be unfair to close this notice without stating that a fire on the 22d of June last, three days after the first publication of the Directory, destroyed a great part of the edition, and virtually compelled the usual second edition to be put to press much earlier than has been customary; thus curtailing seriously the time for correction and revision, a judicious use of which might have made the Directory much better than it is. As it stands, it is almost superfluous to add that it is indispensable to every counting-room and office; but we can fairly praise its typographical excellence, which is maintained at a pitch which, considering the magnitude of the work, is highly creditable to the printers.

FIVE THOUSAND A YEAR, AND HOW I MADE IT IN FIVE YEARS' TIME, STARTING WITHOUT CAPITAL. By EDWARD MITCHELL. LORING, Boston.

The unexampled success which attended the labors of the gentleman whose experience fills these pages, constitutes their best recommendation to the attention of his readers. It is true that others who may be tempted to follow in the same track may be less fortunate, that in embarking in the same pursuits they may make complete failures; but, should such be the case, it is far from proving the inutility of the trial; one happy result will repay even a life-long labor, and an unsuccessful experiment, well observed, must tend to establish some truth. The writer gives us a plain statement of facts, beginning with his early fruitless struggles in the city, and following up each new movement with a yearly summary of expenditure and profit, a detailed account of his method of procedure and its result in every instance. For all of this we are, and ought to be, very much obliged to him. Many will gain from this book a knowledge that can be rendered subservient to the purposes of life, and for those whose career is already chosen the narrative is by no means devoid of interest. It is, at all events, pleasantly and modestly written.

THE EARTH'S HISTORY. By D. T. ANSTED, M. A., F. R. S. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

As an elementary manual, containing a clear and well-arranged account of recent discoveries in the unwritten history of man, this book will be found exceedingly valuable. It gives a general description of the chief surface features of the earth, of the tertiary and recent formations, of the older secondary rocks and fossils, of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, and of all the leading facts of geology, recognizing everywhere the law of progression in organized nature. At the present period, when geology so often furnishes the ground of conflict between champions of orthodoxy on the one hand, and naturalists on the other, the study of this science assumes daily a greater degree of importance. There can be no doubt regarding the utility of Mr. ANSTED's little work, which combines scientific precision with a mode of expression calculated to engage the student's attention, and to stimulate his desire for knowledge. Although it is, after all, but a fragment of history which the existing rocks give us, yet, as the writer observes: "What is most important to recognize in this general view of events in the world's history is, that it is, on the whole, a record of progress and of the gradual working out of one system."

—We have lately had occasion to point out in these columns the curious inaccuracies into which two Englishmen had been led who felt called upon, after three months' experience of the country, to write a book about the United States. A Scotch gentleman, Mr. DAVID MACRAE, has just published in Edinburgh, a book called *The Americans at Home*, which, if not so rich in error, is by no means second in the point and quality of the blunders that it makes. Mr. MACRAE, after announcing that the scenery in America is for the most part flat and tame, goes on to say that "a gentleman who had crossed the Rocky Mountains declared that the only two things he failed to discover were mountains and rocks;"—which may be funny, but is hardly very true. On the authority of an Ex-Confederate General, Mr. MACRAE says that the Confederates received a "splendid battery of Armstrong guns;" which, if it was the fact, certainly implicated England as aiding and abetting the rebellion in a measure that even those who have been loudest against her on that score have not gone so far as to allege. The Armstrong guns, unlike the Whitworths and others, are all made in English Government arsenals, and no such cannon could have been exported without the cognizance of the authorities. We fear Mr. MACRAE is as mistaken on this point as he is on so many others.

In his personal descriptions, Mr. MACRAE is, we are sorry to say, obnoxious to the censure not unjustly applied to a portion of our own Press. He takes pains, that is, to express himself in a manner that may sometimes be painful, and is usually needlessly offensive. For example, he sees no objection to describing the President of the United States in terms like these:

"'He is a small man, with a grim little mouth, looking all the grimmer by reason of his reddish-brown mustache being cut across as with scissors, leaving it square and bristly.' Dr. HOLMES, the autocrat of the breakfast table, becomes, in the eyes of Mr. MACRAE, 'a plain little dapper man, his short hair brushed down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a trifle of fuzzy hair under his ears; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong under-lip, that gives decision to his look, with a dash of pertness.' AGASSIZ is 'big, massive and genial-looking, altogether a man, who, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science.' When EMERSON lectures, our author advises that he speaks with great deliberation, and has less fluency of utterance than is common with the Americans; but his hesitation never assumes the form of a stammer, or causes any cessation of sound. He will sometimes dwell upon a word as if gathering his strength, and then hurl out the next like a thunderbolt. Once or twice, when he seemed anxious to impress his thoughts upon the audience, the large hand that hung at his side clenched itself, and began to work convulsively, jerking downward, as if stabbing some one at his knee, then suddenly, just as his thought exploded, the long arm was flung out with the fingers clenched, and the great thumb sticking up like the blade of a broken sword."

There is no great objection to this last account, except that Mr. EMERSON always distinctly impresses his hearers as a cultivated gentleman, while this description would give the idea of an inspired clown. Mr. MACREA's book, perhaps, hardly deserves the notice we have given it; it is, however, interesting as showing that BASIL HALL and Mrs. TROLLOPE may still find followers among their countrymen, and that the unenviable fame, posthumous and other, of those veracious observers does not induce all scribbling travelers to profit by their example.

Books Received.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1870. *Dombey & Son.* By CHAS. DICKENS. Illustrated household edition. *Our Mutual Friend*, do. do. *Nicholas Nickleby*, do. do. *Bleak House*, do. do.

—National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, &c. *A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.* Presented in a series of colloquies at Liberty Hall. By ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In 2 vols. Vol. 2.

The Indianapolis Elopement—An Indignant Wife and an Unforgiving Husband—A Singular Case.

Some short time since we published the particulars of the elopement of a Mrs. SARGENT with a man named WILSON, from Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. S., it now appears, claims that there was no elopement, and that she had simply gone to spend a few days at her mother's. The following explanatory epistle we copy from the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 12th inst.:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3, 1870.

Editor Sentinel: I noticed a card in your issue of this date, purporting to come from ANNIE M. SARGENT, in which she denies eloping with one JAMES W. WILSON on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th of July, and in which she says it is false, and states she is here, (does not say when she came back.) She also denies going to Putnam and Owen Counties last Spring with WILSON, and representing there that they were man and wife. She also denies stealing my dear boy HARRIE, one week before the departure of her and WILSON for the West, and says he has been in her possession all the while, except to visit me (his father) occasionally. Now, Mr. Editor, the above statements of Mrs. SARGENT are wholly untrue. As to their trip into Putnam County, it is a fact without the slightest shadow of a doubt. About the middle of April, 1870, they went to Cloverdale, in Putnam County, and there took dinner at the hotel, and from there they went five miles south of Cloverdale, to one HENRY PLANKENHORN's, and stayed over night, and said they were man and wife. They got a horse and buggy at Cloverdale to go to PLANKENHORN's with. WILSON was personally known there, but Mrs. SARGENT was identified as the lady with him by her photograph both at the hotel in Cloverdale and at Mr. PLANKERHORN's. She told at the hotel, where they got dinner, that Mr. WILSON, her husband, wanted her to come there to board all Summer, but she couldn't see it; she would rather come down once in a few weeks than to stay all of the time. The above statement which I have made I am ready and willing to prove to the entire satisfaction of WILSON's family and the Church to which he belonged; also, to the friends of Mrs. SARGENT, and, if they set a day and meet me face to face, I will go and get Mrs. and Mr. PLANKERHORN, the lady and gentleman that keep the hotel, and the livery stable keeper where they got the horse and buggy. I also have in my possession two letters, written by Mrs. SARGENT since the elopement with WILSON on the 19th of July last. In the first she says she has been to her mother's and just got back. The letter was dated July 27. Aug. 3, 1870, I got another, in which she says she has been here all the time, as much as to say she never was away with WILSON. I am ready to prove all I have stated in this article, and defy her or WILSON to name a day to hear the statement in full. I retract nothing—not one word—as to her elopement with JAMES W. WILSON. Let us see a little about that. The week before they left she was showing her tickets for the trip, and they were for Omaha, so she said. Now, WILSON said to the hackman that took them to the train on the morning of the 19th of July, that he, WILSON, was going to Omaha. Now, put the two together and see if it don't make an elopement. He, WILSON, used to visit at her boarding-house, on East-street, very often, but Mrs. SARGENT told Mrs. TROTTER, the lady who kept the house, that WILSON was her lawyer, and that he was a bachelor. These things I can prove. I will reserve the rest of their criminal conduct to answer Mr. WILSON's card. As for publishing my history, I have no fears, for all they can say is, I have been deceived and my happiness destroyed by two unprincipled persons.

A. J. SARGENT.

MRS. SARGENT'S FIRST LETTER.

Mr. Sargent:

Coart is all over and nothing done and I am going to take my case out of coart and let you have the Divorce for I do not want it and will give you all the opportunity you want to get it. So you can go ahead and put in your bill and have BILL MARTIAL or any other man for a witness. I have been down to mothers and have just got back and am sick, just able to cit up the weather is so warm I have such pains in my head I can scarcely cit up.

I am going out to JOHNS as soon as they come in to spend a week or so. Mr. SARGENT if you want a divorce go ahead and get it the next term of the coart.

I will close and go to bed for I am sick.
if you choose to answer you can do so
Direct Indianapolis
Ind
ANNIE SARGENT.

MRS. SARGENT'S SECOND LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Augist 1, 1870.

MR SARGENT: you think you have it plaid sharp I have ben here all the time and have ben listing to all you have to say and now it my time I am going to Bulish your hole history for the laast fifteen years years it will come out in your papr the Sentinel in full I am in the cty and so is HARRIE but you cant see him nor get him you cant find Police enough to take him I have something to tell you I have a proposition to make to you you can hear from me by write Indianapolis Ind ANNIE SARGENT.

From the above, and what has already been published, the public can draw their own conclusions. Mrs. SARGENT's last letter would indicate that she proposes to make things generally incandescent in the vicinity of her liege lord. "Sich is life."

FRANCE.

A Remarkable Character Before the High Court at Blois—Defective Sanitary Organization—The Ducal Families—Army Nurses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The High Court in session at Blois is receiving but very little attention in these stirring times—although among the accused may be found several personages whose attitude and whose former lives make them remarkable studies. The most curious and interesting of these reputed conspirators is a Doctor TONY MOILIN, who had acquired a high reputation in his profession by a new and original theory for the treatment of diseases. The Doctor is about forty years of age, and was at nineteen one of the most brilliant pupils of Dr. CLAUDE BERNARD. In the cholera epidemic of 1854, his devotion to his patients and to his hospital cases was rewarded by a gold medal from the Government. The most remarkable points in his medical theories are these, that all medicines whatever attack and destroy the vital properties, and that it is necessary to restore instead of compromising the vital forces. To this end he insisted that the use of extremely weak electric currents would suffice, and that it was only requisite to direct these currents to the part of the body in which the diseased organ is situated. By putting his bizarre theory into practice, Dr. MOILIN became extremely successful; he had, at the time of his arrest, two consultation offices, one in the Rue de Seine, for his poorer patients, the greater number of whom he treated gratuitously, the other in the Rue de Rivoli, where he received the more favored classes, and through whom he attained fame and fortune. Notwithstanding his success in restoring vital energy to others, the Doctor's own health has always been bad. But this is easily understood. His habits were of the most ascetic order, rising at 4 o'clock, living most abstemiously, and seldom in Winter allowing a fire to be heated in his room. From his study of the human frame the Doctor advanced into philosophical speculations, and finally became an advocate of socialism in its most daring forms. From his well-known ideas of the innate vice of the present social system, and his firm belief in the necessity of a radical change, no one is astonished to find him entangled in a plot for a general overturning of the existing state of things. But he is no ordinary man, and must not be judged from the same point of view as the mass of coaccused seated on the same bench. He is a remarkable figure of the century, and many of his theories now considered utopian will doubtless in a time not far distant be accepted without discussion.

THE DUCAL FAMILIES.

In the Emperor's military staff we find very few of the familiar names of the former French wars. From the *French Peerage* we learn, that out of the fifty-seven families whose titles have been conferred for brilliant military exploits, only sixteen are at this time represented in the French Army. The names of these are: Clermont Tonnerre, Mortemart La Moskowa, Berghes Saint Vinock, Montebello Broglie, Cossé Bressac, Magerts, Talleyrand, Polignac, Odinet de Reggio, Grammont, Harcourt, Fitz James, Sabran and Tascher de la Pagerie. All the other families have renounced the military calling, and are enjoying their rank and their fortunes in private life.

DEFECTIVE SANITARY ORGANIZATION.

Up to the present time, very little serious attention has been given to the organization of the Sanitary Department of the army. As everything here is dependent upon Government sanction, it is almost impossible for individuals to accomplish any serious undertaking. The term "impedimenta" is a French military one, including everything which is not actually carried by the soldier, everything which might retard the swiftness of his movements in active service. These "impedimenta" are very great when composed merely of provisions, reserve ammunition, &c., and the necessities of a sanitary corps add greatly to them. All the French ladies who have applied to the Ministry of War to be permitted to go with the army, as nurses, have as yet been refused. An effort is now being made to transport medical assistance and the whole apparatus of treatment of sick and wounded to points as near as possible to probable battle-fields; but it is greatly to be feared that nothing will be accomplished in time to be of use during the first military operations, and that an immense amount of suffering will be the consequence.

THE POPE DISPLEASED.

The Vatican is at this time in a state of intense dissatisfaction with its sons, the Sovereigns of the Great States of Europe. The dogma of infallibility, which it has had the glory of proclaiming, was supposed by it to be the keystone of modern Catholicism, and to entitle it to be the centre of consideration of the civilized world, either by the adhesions or the protestations of the Great Powers. Instead of this, Pope PIUS IX. finds himself ignored by Europe, and complains bitterly that he has received on the occasion of this great triumph of the Catholic party, not a single letter either of felicitation or of reproach from the foreign Ambassadors or from the commanders of the late Army of Occupation.

ARMY NURSES.

In France both men and women of noble birth are daily offering their sevices as army nurses. I understand, however, that up to the present time no regular organization of a sanitary corps has been accomplished. Foreign surgeons are readily accepted by the War Ministers. The number of French surgeons is entirely insufficient, and great fears are expressed with regard to the effects of a first battle on this account. The young Americans who were so fired with military ardor as to offer themselves as guerrillas to the French, would have done much nobler in following the example of CLEMENT BARCLAY, our philanthropic countryman, who has placed himself at the disposal of the Government, for service in the hospitals

A Desperate Horse Thief—A Poughkeepsie Officer Attempts to Arrest Him, and is Shot Twice.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of the 12th inst. gives the following account about an encounter with a desperate horse thief at Channingville: On the 7th of this month a bay horse nearly sixteen hands high, off fore foot white, and star on forehead, was stolen from parties in Westchester County. Officers SHIELDS and GRAHAM, having been notified that a similar animal was at Channingville, yesterday proceeded thither to investigate the matter. Upon reaching Luckey's Hotel they entered the bar-room, when young LUCKEY said, "You are stirring up horse thieves nowadays, ain't you?" At this a man who was sitting in the bar-room seemed to become greatly excited. "Yes," said SHIELDS; "we hear you have a strange horse here; let us go and look at him." All then went to the barn, the stranger accompanying the party. When the barn was reached SHIELDS and GRAHAM looked at the animal, when SHIELDS said, turning to the stranger, "Yes, that's the horse." The latter remarked that if it was a stolen horse he didn't know it, and he purchased him of JAMES F. MCGUIRE, wood and coal dealer, Nos. 301 and 303 Tenth-avenue, New-York City. After this conversation, all went back to the hotel and entered the bar-room, when the stranger, who gave his name as WILLIAM WEDEIN, walked up to the bar and called for some brandy. He filled the tumbler nearly full and drank the liquid, his hand trembling violently. He then started to go out, Officer SHIELDS following him, Officer GRAHAM having gone to a wagon-shop to look for the wagon. WEDEIN, while walking with SHIELDS, said, "I can convince you everything is all right down to a house here," and the two walked toward the Catholic church. Just before reaching the church, they halted at a house where WEDEIN pretended to know some one, but he was not recognized. They then started on further, when Officer SHIELDS, putting his arm partly around WEDEIN's waist said, "Oh, let us go back to the hotel and get some dinner." Then it was that the scoundrel showed his true colors; jerking a revolver from the left pocket of his pantaloons, and pointing it at SHIELDS, he said, "I'll shoot you," and fired. The ball passed through SHIELDS' vest and coat, hardly grazing the skin. In a twinkling the officer knocked the villain down with a loaded cane. Partially stunned, he raised, however, and again fired at the officer, but this time with no effect, when he started on a run. Just as he was scaling a fence the officer hit him another terrible blow, knocking him over the wall. Strange to say, the second blow did not stun him, for again he raised to his feet and started on a brisk run across lots and through corn fields, SHIELDS closely pursuing. Presently he was confronted by a gang of men near Mr. MCCLERLAND's residence, but they all gave him room, fearing the revolver which he was boldly brandishing. He then struck into a piece of woods, and that was the last seen of him.

CURRENT NOTES.

A deacon at Cavendish, Vt., was recently fined $10 for selling cider to an habitual drunkard.

Mrs. CANDANCE, of Hampshire County, Mass., has just completed her hundredth year. She is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mackerel fishing along the coast of Maine is said to have never been better than at present. Three hundred vessels are engaged in it.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the East Boston fire have now reached $3,500.

The Scott Foundry, at Reading, Penn., has recently completed a rifled cannon, so constructed as to throw a hundred-pound ball ten miles.

The Bostonians profess to be dissatisfied because they have more than an honest share of the musquito crop.

Newarkers are happy. They have attained to Sunday horse-cars and remote lager-bier gardens.

A second-hand clothier of New-Haven, Conn., publicly announces that he has "left off clothing of every description," and yet has not been interfered with by the Police.

Last week a ravenous lunatic at Erie, Penn., attempted to eat his keeper, and a number of friends who called to see him. He showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and yet was not afflicted with that fearful disease.

Several of our fashionable New-York *chevaliers d'industrie* have gone to pass the hot season at Long Branch and Newport. Their arrival at the latter place has already cost the inhabitants several thousand dollars.

Colored Senator REVELS, not long since, had the honor of speaking to ten thousand of his brethren in Kansas. He is said to have indulged in the Brougham style of oratory, beginning, "This is the happiest moment of my life."

The first building society of St. Paul, Minn., has been in a flourishing condition for some months past. At a recent meeting for the election of officers, $2,000 were distributed to four members at the usual high premiums.

An Alabama gentleman keeps cool during the hot weather by lowering himself into a dry well, where, with a lamp, cigars, and newspapers, and a soft chair, he manages to keep comparatively comfortable.

The Porkopolitans are indignant at the audacity of Louisville in attempting to keep neck and neck with them in enterprise. It is reported that the latter city has offered $2,000,000 for subscriptions and franchises of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad.

A chamber, twenty feet long and eight feet wide, was opened, some short time since, at the El Dorado South Mine of California, which has already produced seventy-five tons of ore, sixty tons of which will work at $200 per ton, and the remainder at $100.

The total school fund of the State of Indiana amounts to $8,420,454 90, an increase of $27,508 90 over that of last year. The school examiners report that there are 8,806 licensed teachers, of whom 5,144 are males, and 3,662 females.

The dwelling of a Mr. ALMOND PLUMB, at Trumbull, Conn., was struck by lightning during the recent storm. The northern gable was shaken so severely that the residents of the town do not think it safe. It was probably out of plumb before the storm.

The Massachusetts State Constable reports that during the month of July he seized 364 liquor-saloons, assisted in the prosecution of 890 liquor cases, and arrested 9 gamblers. The costs paid in amounted to $16,914 78; expense of the force, $9,948 53; balance, $6,966 25.

Mr. J. L. ALEXANDER, who is well-known as a cattle-dealer, superintends the farming of 45,000 acres of land in the State of Illinois. This season he has 7,000 acres of corn and 500 acres of wheat. The remainder is used for grazing and raising hay.

Mr. MYRON FOX, formerly of this City, now of Charleston, S. C., was recently assaulted severely by Mr. F. W. DAWSON, a brother editor in that city, who was not philosophic enough to stand the personalities of Mr. F. We have always thought that Mr. FOX would be "cunning" enough to keep out of such scrapes.

The last report on the public health of Chicago makes a very encouraging exhibit. A remarkable disproportion in the deaths of those born in Chicago of native and those of foreign parentage, is shown, the mortality among the latter being five times as great as among the former.

A confidence operator, named W. H. HALL, recently attempted to work upon the sympathies of the Freemasons, of Danbury, Vt., by saying that he had come from California, and had lost $500,000 by the way. He was obliged to haul off precipitately, in order to save himself from a ducking in a neighboring horse-pond.

A pair of precocious little damsels at Troy, N. Y., were overheard the other night, on the sidewalk, exchanging notes on the Franco-Prussian war. "I know," said No. 1, "that France will beat, because the little Prince is with him." "Go away with you," chimed in No. 2. "I know a mighty sight better. The Dutch will whip; for my pa is a Frenchman and my ma is a Dutchman. They fight every night, and ma always licks."

The enterprising citizens of New-Orleans seem to still refrain from any attempt at hotel keeping on a large and improved scale. The *Times* of that city regrets that no person has yet come forward to take the matter in hand. "Either from climatic indolence," says the journal referred to, "or a foolish idea that no fields are worth cultivating, save sugar and cotton, this great field of prosperity—the traveling public, has been allowed to lie fallow and neglected for the past score of years. In order to harvest its crop we must first attract, then please, and we have done neither."

An Iowa lawyer and local preacher named HENDERSON, has succeeded in making himself famous, or infamous, just as the case may be, by his attentions to a married lady named CARLETON, having required the latter to leave her place of residence quiet hurriedly. It appears that he did not treat her properly after going away, and that his conduct elicited a somewhat startling letter, as will be seen by the following extract: "Now listen! while I warn you to have no more affairs of the heart, for just as sure as a God created you I will never lose sight of you, and I now swear, by the wrongs I have suffered, by the hopes of a woman's life that are blasted by a desecrated home, by all the vows you have made, I will kill you with less remorse than I would kill a serpent that had stung me."

Miss MARY ANN GARLAND, daughter of the late Capt. GARLAND, of Baltimore, recently made an application to the Circuit Court of that city for permission to dispose of her interest in certain property bequeathed to her with the proviso that she was to enjoy it so long as she remained unmarried, and that in the event of her marriage, a portion of it was to be divided between two nieces. She claims that such a stipulation is not recognized by law, and although still in the enjoyment of single blessedness, she does not wish to have it any longer understood that she will continue so. It is to be hoped the lady may be immediately released from such an unhappy state of uncertainty.

Dedication of a Synagogue at Rochester—Address of a Young Lady.

The Rochester *Democrat* of the 13th inst. says:

Yesterday afternoon the new Synagogue, on St. Joseph-street, Elon Yerak, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. About 3½ o'clock the procession moved from No. 19 Andrews-street, headed by the Ryan Zouave band, GEORGE ROSENBURG, Esq., Marshal, to the place of worship. Miss BERTHA ROSENFIELD, daughter of N. ROSENFIELD, conveyed an elegant casket, decorated with flowers, in which was the key of the building. On arriving at the door, the young lady was met by the President of the Congregation, Mr. GREENTREE, before whom she delivered the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have been chosen for the pleasant duty of fulfilling one of the most honored of ancient customs, that of presenting to you the key wherewith to open the gates of a new house of worship, erected and dedicated by you to the everlasting God—to the ever-living God of Israel. May the glory of God fill this house henceforth and forevermore. May the Lord God let shine his presence in mercy to all people who shall assemble in this house to worship Him in truth and with a pure heart. May the Almighty watch over this house and preserve it. And now, Mr. President, I am happy to present to you the key to this holy temple. Unlock its doors, let the gates be widely opened that all the people may enter and praise the King of Glory. Let Israel's pass-word be proclaimed aloud to all, near and far. Make it known to all nations on earth—Israel's pass-word to its holy temple is Peace. May you now all enter this house of God in peace, and may peace be with you all, evermore.

REPUBLICANS NORTH AND SOUTH

Contrast Between Northern and Southern Ideas—A Suggestive Article.

From the Richmond State Journal.

There is a radical difference between the local ideas of the Republicans of the South and the Republicans of the North, because of the radical difference in their native sympathies and in their training. We are now speaking more particularly of the white members of the party in this section. All the white people here, or at least ninety out of every hundred, were rebels, sympathizing with the Confederate cause and acting in harmony with their sympathies. At the close of the war they accepted the result as a final settlement of the great questions which had been the cause of strife—slavery and the paramount sovereignty of the States, and they consented to carry out in good faith the terms exacted by the conquering section.

All accepting this condition of things became Republicans in fact, if not in name. But they did not become Northern Republicans. They became Southern Republicans. They still loved their native States and their own people, and were sensitive of their honor and reputation. They could not denounce as rebels and traitors the very men with whom they had been in open league and sympathy, and with whom, shoulder to shoulder, they had fought during four long years of terrible war, and in whose impoverishment and defeat they shared. They could not denounce their friends and neighbors, merely because they differed with them as to the measure of fealty they owed to the conqueror, or as to the manner of paying the tribute exacted, and conforming to the conditions imposed. While they were desirous of propitiating the wrath of the Northern people, and were willing to do penance, they were not ready to forfeit their birthrights, forswear their native States, desert their kindred and friends, and spit upon the graves of their fallen relatives and comrades. We ask the Northern Republican, devoted to the State of his birth, to put himself in the place of these poor rebels, and then to say, if the South had conquered, would he have rushed with indecent haste to kiss the hand of his conqueror, and have coldly turned his back upon his late companions in misfortune? Is there a man in Massachusetts who would have done this? No; we know there is not one. It would be unnatural to expect anything of the kind. Well, this is the first great point of difference between the native Republican of the South and him of the North. The former is still a Southern man, sensitive of the good name of his State, and proud of its fame, though regretting the past,—perhaps the more because he was denied success; (but what of that, if he is now anxious for the restoration of peace and union and friendship between the two sections, seeing that the adverse fortunes of war have decreed that they are to live together under the same Government?) while the latter is a devoted Northern man who has always been warmly attached to the Union. He has a natural hatred of the institution of slavery, calls all men in the South who sympathized with their section rebels, and declares they are not to be pardoned and received back again into the fellowship of Union men until they have done penance on their knees, abjectly renounced all respect for their own people, and gloried in proclaiming aloud an acknowledgment that they were guilty of a great crime, and have forfeited their honor as men, and their rights as citizens.

Now, are not these very great differences between the Republicans of the North and the men of the South, who are already, or who desire to become Republicans, and who would faithfully and willingly work for the triumph of the same general principles and the same liberal ideas with the National Republican Party, were they not prevented and repelled by the extreme views and proscriptive measures of the Northern Republicans, who refuse to see anything else in them but unrepentant rebels and social and political outlaws?

The National Republican Party must recognize the distinction and be content to tolerate it, if they would win these Southern people over to the party. They must permit them to be Southern Republicans, or expect to see them Southern Democrats, or something else that is Southern. They must allow them to attend to their local organization in their own way, and to frame it on a basis that will suit their own people. It must be turned over to Southern men, and Northern ideas must give place to Southern ideas. We have failed to make Republicanism popular with the people, simply because its leaders have been Northern men who sought to give a Northern impress to our politics, and to force the people to accept Northern notions of Republicanism, along with the propagandists themselves. As well might you attempt to force a German Catholic to be a Frenchman as well as a Catholic, as to insist that a Southern Republican should be a Northern man as well as a Republican.

The local Republicanism of the two sections must be recognized, and humored if not encouraged, and Republicanism must be made as strongly Southern in the South as it is Northern in the North, while both must unite harmoniously and blend in the national party; just, for instance, as one man may be intensely Virginian because of his nativity, and another intensely Pennsylvanian for the same reason, while both can certainly be still more intensely American.

Then, in order to establish permanently this Southern Republicanism, we must have men at its head who are as truly Southern in their sympathies as they are national in their principles; and until we can organize upon this basis, and until the Press of the North, and Northern men who come South to take part in politics, act in conformity with this simple idea, all efforts to build up a Republican Party in the South must end in disastrous failure. They will be spasmodic and sporadic—fitful, fretful, untrustworthy and truly contemptible.

But, taking the Southern stand-point, and admitting that Southern Confederates may become as good, as pure, and as useful Republicans as Northern Federals, we can erect, on the liberal platform of universal suffrage, general amnesty and mutual forgetfulness of past grievances, a solid and respectable and popular party, founded upon sound principles and truly national in spirit and aim, which shall neither be the mere creature of ever-varying and capricious expediency, the plaything of selfish demagogues and "last-resort" patriots, or the refuge of hot-headed, malignant and intolerant extremists and proscriptives.

A Rondout, N. Y., Sensation—Capture of a Husband by His Deserted Wife.

The Roundout *Freeman* of the 12th inst. says: "Considerable excitement, as well as amusement, was caused in the neighborhood of the gas-house by the circumstance of a wife appearing among the workmen at that place in search of her husband, one JOHN BENEDICT, of Poughkeepsie. It appears he left her and her two children about five months ago, and she heard nothing from him until she learned of his presence at this place. She at once started for Rondout and began her search for her recreant lord. She found out that a man answering to JOHN's description was employed at the gas-works, and was known as JOHN BROWN. She accordingly applied to Mr. DOUGLAS, the obliging foreman, for information. Mr. DOUGLAS knew of no person of that name in his employ, but went in search of one answering his description, while Mrs. BENEDICT remained at his house, which overlooks the gas-works. It being a rainy day, the men were lying around idle, and as the woman cast her eyes over them she saw among them her deserting JOHN, who proved to be the individual known as JOHN BROWN. He had knocked off work, got on his store clothes and presented a festive appearance generally; still, she knew it was JOHN and accordingly called to him. JOHN at once recognized her, but seemed rather backward in moving toward his affectionate spouse. Seeing he would not come to her, she at once proceeded to go to and 'go for' him. She reached him by a few hasty strides, and let out the vials of her wrath on his head in a way which would have done honor to ANNA DICKINSON. He patiently bore it all, however, no doubt penitentially thinking he deserved it; and then, amid the laughter of his fellows and the crowd surrounding them, he hooked his wife's arm in his own and marched straightway to the ferry, afterward taking the train for Poughkeepsie. The scene was a rich one in every particular, the most laughable and yet most serious fact being that the gay Lothario had donned his good clothes for the purpose of getting 'spruced' to a young girl whose affections he had gained during his short stay here. Let us hope that the sudden check he received may prevent JOHN from further wandering from the path of rectitude, and that henceforth he and his energetic wife may jog along together on the smooth road of matrimonial felicity. Since JOHN's departure, the favorite song at the gas-works is 'John Brown.'"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.	109⅝	100 N. Y. & H. R. b. c	95⅝
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	109⅝	400 Erie Railway	22⅝
20 St. Nicholas Bank	120	700 L. S. & M. S. R.	92⅞
20 Central Nat. Bank	104	25 Panama R.	81
100 Quicksilver M. Co.	5	100 Mich. C. R. b.c.	118¼
17 Adams Ex.	69		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81	114⅝	2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	101
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	112	100 Pac. Mail b.c.	37
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	109⅝	1800 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	96
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108	200 do.	96⅛
127,000 do.	107⅞	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C., bet. call	91¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	62	200 Erie Railway	22⅝
5,000 do.	62¼	200 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	93⅛
37,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax	25	100 Chi. & N. W.	82
6,000 N. C. Old Bds.	51¼	100 Chi. & R. I. b30.	114⅛
5,000 Erie 3d M.	90	100 do.	114⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M.	82¼	50 Mil. & St. P.	61
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.	51¾

MONDAY, Aug. 15—A. M.

The signal successes of the Prussian armies on Saturday week caused a change in the price of Gold early in the past week of 5¼ ℘ cent. from 121¼ to 115¾ ℘ cent., from which there was subsequently an upward reaction to 118¼@117¼ ℘ cent. The Army news near the close of the week looked a little more favorable for the French side, leading to the impression in Wall-street that the War is likely to be prolonged, at least through the month of August, although any hour may bring news of a more general and decisive engagement between the armies now so close together, than has yet been reported. In the Stock Exchange markets the effect of the news made public last Monday was to stiffen the Public Funds ½@½ ℘ cent., and to advance the Railway Stocks and the Pacific Railway Bonds. The Vanderbilt and Lake Shore Stocks were also assisted by the reported adjustment between the trunk lines, of better rates of business, which go into operation today. Most of the speculation in these stocks has been conducted on telegrams and other information from Saratoga, where a large number of Railway men are now sojourning. The North-western Roads are being assisted by increased traffic, and the Bonds of the Pacific Roads, especially the Central, are favorably influenced by the same cause.

The general trade of the City is fairly active, especially in the Dry Goods line, Domestic as well as Foreign, and while comparing with a heavy week last year, the business in Foreign Goods passing into market, for consumption, through the Custom-house amounts to about seven millions of dollars. We learn that while some delays occurred at the outbreak of the war in forwarding Continental Goods to the United States, because of the preoccupation of the Railways and the threatened blockade of the Elbe and Weser, there is every present prospect that these difficulties will be overcome in some cases by change of routes to the seaboard. The scarcity of certain desirable styles of Dry Goods, now felt in this market, will therefore be remedied a little later in the season, so that neither this important department of Trade, nor the Customs Revenue, will suffer by the War, as at first apprehended. There was some recovery during the week in the Liverpool Cotton trade, which has an encouraging influence here as well in regard to the probable opening prices of the new crop, as upon the remnant of the old crop yet to be marketed.

Our foreign Exchanges are now almost exclusively done on London. The Bank of France, while not stopping gold or silver payments altogether on its old obligations, has been authorized or directed by the new French Ministry to issue $200,000,000 or one thousand million of francs of legal-tender notes irredeemable, for the present, in gold or silver, and already Gold is at a premium in Paris of 5¼ ℘ cent., owing to this order and the difficulty of getting gold for the old notes of the Bank.

The Exports of Gold from this market fell from $3,800,000 the week before to $2,900,000 last week. The amount drawn from the Treasury in American Gold Coin, according to the weekly statement to Saturday from Washington, was two millions, the present balance being $103,019,000, against $105,000,000 on Saturday week. The whole sum drawn since the declaration of War on the 15th July, is $10,065,000, while the shipments from this port in the same four weeks have been $16,684,000 in American Gold Coin, and $3,096,000 in other Gold and Silver not usually counted at Bank or in the Treasury. The following are the Treasury figures:

	July 16.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 13.
Total on hand	$113,084,000	$102,930,000	$103,019,000
For Depositors	40,690,000	38,780,000	35,915,000
Gov't Gold	$72,394,000	$64,150,000	$67,104,000

The Revenues and Expenses of the General Government for the closing quarter of the late Fiscal Year have now been made complete, and officially published from Washington. The corrections from the informal returns declared in July make an addition of nearly four millions to the Internal Revenues, and raise the total of all Revenues of the Fiscal Year to $412,065,924. They also add to the War and Navy expenses by payments on the Deficiency Bills at the close of the quarter, and unless there is some mistake in the figures of the previous quarters, the total of the year is $300,485,332—leaving a surplus for the extinguishment of the Public Debt of $111,580,592. The amount of United States 5-20s actually purchased during the year, and since canceled, was $115,335,000. The surplus of the previous year was $49,862,701, of which $45,221,475 accrued in the fourth quarter of the year, after the present Administration had taken charge of the public finances. Of the whole surplus of the fifteen months, since March, 1869, it may be stated that $47,721,360 was saved by economies in the Public Expenditures, as compared with the previous Administration, to wit: $27,165,648 in the fourth quarter of 1869 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1868, and $20,555,712 additional in 1870 over 1869.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,534,525
Decrease in Specie	2,368,290
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	310,926
Decrease in Deposits	5,744,806
Decrease in circulation	33,978

	Aug. 14, '69.	Aug. 13, '70.	Aug. 6, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,662,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans	265,505,165	278,647,619	281,182,144
Gold and Gold Notes	25,154,439	24,104,302	26,472,592
Other Legal Tenders	54,789,537	51,976,262	52,287,188
Deposits	198,952,711	215,074,494	220,819,300
Circulation	33,840,486	32,909,166	32,943,144
In Sub-Treasury	94,312,139	80,362,394	82,867,349

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Aug. 6, '70.	Aug. 13, '70.	Aug. 14, '69.
On deposits	$220,819,300	$215,073,494	$198,952,711
Circulation	32,943,144	32,909,166	33,840,486
Total	$253,762,444	$247,983,660	$232,793,197
25 ℘ ct. would be	$63,440,611	$61,995,915	$78,942,976
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	78,759,780	76,080,564	78,942,976
Excess	$15,319,169	$14,084,649	$20,745,677
Rate for Money	5 ℘ ct.	5 ℘ ct.	6 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,214,146, against the total entries of $4,798,614 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,758,742, against $3,727,514 same week last year. The export of Specie, $2,902,528, against $784,116 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,224,821. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,399 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	July 9	$4,412,879
February	23,831,656	July 16	5,372,109
March	27,253,964	July 23	5,456,690
April	28,567,274	July 30	6,590,058
May	24,616,608	Aug. 6	5,128,495
June	24,228,944	Aug. 13	5,214,146
Total since Jan. 1			$183,870,332
Against the same date, 1869			194,469,190
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,598,858

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,803,166	July 6	$4,192,816
February	11,940,146	July 13	3,924,415
March	15,942,095	July 20	3,567,468
April	14,697,825	July 27	3,806,211
May	15,115,599	Aug. 3	3,523,271
June	17,700,983	Aug. 10	3,758,742
Total since Jan. 1			$111,068,765
Against same date 1869			110,292,441
Increase since Jan 1			$776,324
Gold, Aug. 13, 1870			117⅝ ℘ cent.
Gold, Aug. 14, 1869			134⅛ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	July 9	$1,134,982
February	2,194,256	July 16	2,740,267
March	1,521,001	July 23	6,107,353
April	1,098,616	July 30	6,935,847
May	4,436,373	Aug. 6	3,834,671
June	4,254,362	Aug. 13	2,902,528
Total since Jan. 1			$39,912,847
Against same date 1869			24,231,813
Increase since Jan. 1			$15,681,034

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,298	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,318
April	13,193,273	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,781
Aug. 6	3,028,096	Aug. 6	832,406
Aug. 13	3,224,821	Aug. 13	475,506
Total 1870	$83,304,849	Total 1870	$61,844,609
Total 1869	82,075,092	Total 1869	64,122,135

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 14, 1869.
American Gold	121⅛@115¾@118⅛@117⅝	134⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝@111⅝	123⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅝@110⅛@109⅞	120⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	107⅛@108@107⅞	113⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝@96⅛@95⅞	....
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	88⅛@91⅝	....
Rock Island	113⅜@114⅛@114	116⅛
Lake Shore	90⅛@93⅛@93	105⅛
North-western	81⅛@82	88⅛
Reading	95⅛@95⅞	96
North-western Preferred	84⅞@86@85	97⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛@33⅞	32
Pacific Mail	39⅛@36⅛@37⅛	83
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@77⅞	89⅞
St. Paul Common	59⅛@61	82⅛
New Tennessee 6s	60@62	52
Old Virginia 6s	59@60	56
New-Jersey Central	101⅛@102	107
Toledo and Wabash	43⅛@51⅛	78

The sales of Gold were not so firm as at the close of the market on Friday. The range was 118@117¼@117⅝@117½ ℘ cent. There was no authentic War news to excite the market either way, and as some considerable *short* contracts were reported to have been closed up on Friday, there was nothing in the relative position of the *Bulls* and *Bears* in the Gold Room to render the market very interesting, nor had the Gold shipments of the day much effect either way.

The shipments of Gold for the day by the *City of Brooklyn* (Dale steamer) amount to $1,928,000, making for the whole week, of all descriptions of Gold and Specie, $2,902,528, of which $2,325,175 was in American Gold Coin, and $577,353 in Mexican and American Silver, Gold bars, &c. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $3,224,821 for Gold Customs, and paid out $475,506 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold averages of the City Banks are $2,368,290 less than last Monday. The Greenback averages are $310,926 less. The Loans are $2,534,525 less, and the General line of Deposits is down $5,744,806.

The Stock Exchange made no formal call through the official list in the forenoon, in consequence of the proceedings of respect to the memory of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT, whose sudden death was announced on Friday. In the Afternoon there was a short Second Board, the transactions being limited in amount, as they were, also, in the Long Room at a later hour. The Brokers, as usual on Saturday, in the Summer season, left the Street early. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night—the changes being, for the most part, unimportant:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold Coin	118⅛	117⅞
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	62
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅞	95⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91⅝	91⅝
Reading Railroad	96	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114
North-western Common	82⅛	82
North-western Preferred	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	36⅞	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅝	61
Lake Shore	93⅛	93
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	102	102
Toledo and Wabash	51	51⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1870.

Gold Receipts	$409,845 59
Gold Payments	2,427,440 12
Gold Balance	67,957,943 03
Currency Receipts	511,973 24
Currency Payments	2,504,790 62
Currency Balance	12,404,451 23
Customs	363,000

$2,346,000 canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES—FISCAL YEAR.

Revenues.	1868-69. July 1 to Sept. 30.	1869-70. July 1 to Sept. 30.
Customs	$49,626,594	$52,598,922
Internal taxes	38,751,402	49,928,352
Lands	714,836	893,864
Miscellaneous	6,250,036	6,222,941
Total first quarter	$95,342,868	$109,642,079
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Customs	$36,960,463	$41,308,147
Internal taxes	31,180,324	37,264,738
Lands	796,195	820,683
Miscellaneous	7,833,219	11,020,532
Total second quarter	$76,769,201	$90,414,100
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Customs	$49,389,534	$48,196,911
Internal taxes	32,602,849	37,980,411
Lands	1,234,820	673,888
Miscellaneous	5,706,854	6,850,485
Total third quarter	$88,934,057	$93,701,695
	Apr. 1 to June 30.	Apr. 1 to June 30.
Customs	$44,031,835	$52,434,394
Internal taxes	56,587,674	61,728,255
Lands	1,274,434	962,046
Miscellaneous	7,963,676	3,183,365
Total fourth quarter	$109,857,619	$118,308,060

RECAPITULATION OF REVENUES.

	1868-69. July 1 to June 30.	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.
Customs	$180,008,426	$194,538,374
Internal taxes	159,122,249	186,899,756
Lands	4,020,285	3,350,481
Miscellaneous	27,752,785	27,277,313
Total fiscal year	$370,903,745	$412,065,924

Expenditures	1868-69. July 1 to Sept. 30.	1869-70. July 1 to Sept. 30.
Civil service	$21,227,106	$15,266,250
Pensions and Indians	12,358,847	13,778,827
War	27,219,117	15,141,263
Navy	5,604,736	6,304,275
Interest	38,742,314	37,544,068
Total first quarter	$105,152,470	$88,034,183
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Civil service	$10,919,060	$11,445,908
Pensions and Indians	5,048,123	3,103,594
War	23,918,873	15,846,353
Navy	6,203,379	6,531,018
Interest	26,228,313	25,485,311
Total second quarter	$72,317,748	$62,212,184
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Civil service	$11,506,893	$13,212,973
Pensions and Indians	12,183,941	12,624,148
War	13,710,025	13,314,448
Navy	3,710,466	6,483,065
Interest	38,272,709	38,898,670
Total third quarter	$79,384,034	$84,625,244
	April 1 to June 30.	April 1 to June 30.
Civil service	$13,121,000	$13,898,164
Pensions and Indians	5,928,833	2,859,472
War	13,653,977	17,737,362
Navy	4,482,128	4,996,253
Interest	27,450,406	26,203,470
Total fourth quarter	$64,636,344	$65,694,721

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

	1868-69. July 1 to June 30.	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.
Civil Service	$56,324,061	$53,824,295
Pensions and Indians	35,519,549	32,365,541
War	78,502,433	62,039,426
Navy	20,000,759	24,114,551
Interest	130,694,242	128,141,519
Total fiscal year	$321,041,044	$300,485,332
Surplus of year	$49,862,701*	$111,580,592
Increased revenues 1870 over 1869		$41,162,179
Diminished expenses 1870 against 1869		20,555,712
Gain in surplus 1870 over 1869		$61,717,891

*Of this sum $45,221,275 accrued in the Fourth Quarter, under the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869; so that the whole surplus, in fifteen months of the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, is $156,801,867.

FOURTH QUARTER—1868, '69, '70.

	1868. Johnson.	1869. Grant.	1870. Grant.
Revenues	$106,634,702	$109,857,619	$118,308,060
Expenses	91,801,902	64,636,344	65,694,721

We understand that contracts have been let to responsible parties for building the Mil-

waukee and Northern Railway running from Milwaukee to Appleton and Green Bay—the first twenty miles to Cedarburgh to be completed by 1st November. This is an enterprise which, when completed, will open up a densely populated and very fertile country to railway traffic. Agents are in the City contracting for the iron.

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR JULY.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$731,520	$532,687
Chicago and Alton	421,465	351,044
Chicago and Northwestern	1,080,916	1,156,866
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	462,406	455,606
Illinois Central	645,768	696,228
Kansas Pacific	280,167	163,604
Marietta and Cincinnati	111,127	114,496
Michigan Central	326,891	329,950
Milwaukee and St. Paul	636,434	586,342
Ohio and Mississippi	211,219	192,364
Pacific, of Missouri	260,449	184,811
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	107,524	73,126
Toledo, Wabash and Western	322,756	310,800
Total	$5,508,686	$5,146,684

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$3,775,248	$2,964,949
Chicago and Alton	2,525,337	2,471,706
Chicago and North-western	6,756,993	7,640,023
Chicago and Rock Island	3,141,555	3,287,840
Kansas Pacific	1,763,777	1,145,306
Illinois Central	4,690,158	4,575,540
Marietta and Cincinnati	728,534	747,444
Michigan Central	2,585,940	2,603,315
Milwaukee and St. Paul	3,721,998	3,590,588
Ohio and Mississippi	1,646,492	1,466,553
Pacific, of Missouri	1,842,686	1,671,995
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2,194,922	2,151,341
Total	$35,222,645	$34,286,410

—Financial Chronicle.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.
NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.
For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA. PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.
We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.
Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pk	1	Leather, sides	2,238
Cotton, bales	374	Pork, bbls	310
Eggs, bbls	347	Grease, pks	10
Flour, bbls	2,590	Butter, pks	836
Corn-meal, bags	100	Cheese, pks	4,402
Wheat, bushels	23,653	Rice, pks	40
Corn, bushels	30,500	Tobacco, hhds	20
Oats, bushels	14,405	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	107
Malt, bushels	600	Whisky, bbls	269
Hops, bales	3	Wool, bales	324
Hides, No.	317	Oil-cake, pks	74
Hides, bales	5		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—4 cases Velocipedes, 14,083 boxes Cheese, 83 bales Raw Silk, 224 boxes Bacon, 38 bales Cotton, 35 pks. Clocks, 2 pks. Pumps, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Lard, 2,359 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Machinery, 50 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—31,750 bushels Wheat, 368 bags Regulus, 1,384 boxes Cheese, 33 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—15,396 bushels Peas, 43,529 bushels Wheat, 627 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 280 bales Cotton, 227 boxes Bacon, 6,015 boxes Cheese, 5,572 bbls. Flour, 4 cks. Beeswax, 2,400 Staves, 43 pks. Metal Goods, 250 cases Salmon, 100 tcs. Beef, 25 hhds. Tallow, 298 bags Oil-cake, 81 pks. Butter.

By the ship *Missouri*, for Glasgow—986 bbls. Flour, 20,034 bushels Wheat, 1,616 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—1,900 bbls. Flour, 24,464 bushels Wheat, 142 hhds. Tobacco, 35 tcs. Tobacco, 4,450 boxes Cheese, 16 cks. Foots, 21 hhds. Tallow, 43 boxes Clocks, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 83 cases Cabinet-ware, 4 bbls. Sperm-oil.

By the bark *Seth*, for Cork and orders—32,092 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Calson Stesow*, for Odessa—200 boxes Extract of Logwood, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,533 bbls. Resin.

By the brigantine *Nyborg*, for Abo—1,284 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Assistant*, for Beyrout—5,400 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mary Bentley*, for Trieste—2,128 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Photolite-oil.

By the bark *Ocean Home*, for Cronstadt—2,372 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearl, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 568 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been a light call for Rio, of which sales have been made of 520 bags, by the *Selina*, and 204 bags, by the *Wavelet*, on private terms. In other kinds the dealings have been unimportant. Prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull since our last at a shade easier prices. Sales, 508 bales, for prompt delivery, including 25 bales to shippers, 458 bales to spinners, and 25 bales to speculators. Also, 300 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for September, 16⅛c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, 16¼c., ℔ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet but steady, without change in the quotations. There is a steady Spinning demand for the better grades of Cotton, but the lower grades are neglected, and to make sales a decided concession from the quotations would have to be made. Total sales for the week have been 4,305 bales, including 4,136 bales to spinners and 169 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery is quiet, closing steady at 17⅛c. for August, 16⅝c. for September, 16½c. for October, and 16⅜c. for November and December. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For August, 3,000 bales, at 17c.@17⅛c.; for September, 1,000 bales at 16⅞c.@16¾c.; for October, 2,350 bales at 16c.@16½c.; for November, 1,300 bales at 16c.@16⅛c.; and for December, 200 bales at 16¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been 1,118 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 6,282 bales; to the Continent, 1,696 bales. Total, 7,978 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	4,534
Receipts last week	8,567
Receipts the preceding week	10,875
Receipts since Sept. 1	744,759
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,160
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	351
Exports since Sept. 1	422,405
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,837,230
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,040,851
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,260,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1865	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,188,550
Exports same time 1868-69	1,434,640
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	96,200
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	26,375
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,480,888
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Ex'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Ex'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,858
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,233
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,837
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	16,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,028	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,091	52,522	10,647	67,585	34,916
Oct. 14	34,030	12,299	57,608	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,397	7,896	66,471	30,101	76,316	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,998
Nov. 14	59,445	30,062	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	90,036	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,600	42,919	86,774	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,987
Jan. 9	79,420	37,882	85,747	41,360	101,520	47,417
Jan. 17	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,068	67,524	80,783	33,163	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	54,858	21,377	106,730	58,551
Feb. 13	44,254	59,445	66,790	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	65,673	63,724	76,432	60,420	84,624	62,768
Feb. 27	96,948	86,952	55,000	58,058	80,717	71,307
March 5	77,451	55,685	47,688	18,768	74,620	86,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	38,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	58,219	65,662	32,872	14,108	48,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	[illegible]	56,406	32,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	33,738	56,765	28,611	84,684	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,478	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30	17,505	11,302	23,440	31,822	51,248	34,159
May 7	13,894	39,805	21,050	33,121	57,036	37,795
May 14	10,960	37,960	21,808	31,330	38,977	50,233
May 21	6,149	16,956	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,890
May 28	6,150	16,978	15,180	22,494	30,771	37,542
June 4	4,308	3,593	11,689	16,034	22,258	33,513
June 11	2,778	12,628	10,133	28,016	17,359	22,930
June 18	3,544	2,833	10,693	7,684	15,348	40,284
June 25	2,487	5,160	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,358
July 2	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,561	1,399	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530
July 16	3,202	3,924	2,034	1,957	10,063	20,847
July 23	2,004	117	2,788	315	7,151	17,530
July 30	1,552	204	1,522	443	7,168	14,231
Aug. 6	878	1,369	1,928	4,642	5,807	5,493
Aug. 13	870	9	1,534	5,138	5,569	7,908

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	895	39,254	1,319	....
Mobile	340	9,744	2,802	1,426
Galveston	176	5,611	1,023	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,116	2 80	....	....
Charleston	270	1,730	....	210
New-York	1,128	26,021	1,118	....
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	1,044	11,000	....	....
Total this week	5,569	96,220	6,262	1,646
Previous reported	2,831,663	....	1,493,348	687,292
Total since Sept. 1, '69	2,837,232	96,220	1,499,610	688,938
Same time last year	2,040,851	26,380	983,888	450,753

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	568,000	280,000	377,580
Afloat from India	396,000	397,000	585,000
Afloat from America	35,000	19,000	6,860
Stock in London	26,000	42,330	39,548
Afloat for London	40,000	60,000	125,000
Stock in Havre	148,150	53,070	32,938
Afloat for Havre	50,407	120,379	112,963
Stock in Bremen	20,977	9,192	11,206
Afloat for Bremen	....	4,701	11,461
Stock in United States ports	96,220	26,380	62,007
Stock in the interior towns	20,127	1,298	4,555
Total	1,410,881	1,184,760	1,369,215
Excess in visible supply, compared with '69	....	226,121	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	158,334
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	50,000	127,000	115,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9¾d.	13⅜d.	10¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20c.	34c.	30c.
Price of gold	118⅛	134⅛	147⅛

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Aug. 12.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,715	461
Columbus, Ga.	2,040	120
Macon, Ga.	3,377	52
Selma, Ala.	1,530	110
Montgomery, Ala.	2,530	226
Memphis, Tenn.	4,609	217
Nashville, Tenn.	3,326	112
Total	20,127	1,298

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet to-day. A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for superfine brands, particularly good to choice, the offerings of which have been light, and prices have been quoted higher. For really good lots of superfine State and Western, there were bids of $5 75@$5 85 ℔ bbl., but no considerable purchases could be made at these figures. Shipping extras have also been in request, but sound lines have not been plenty, and have been held above the views of export buyers, who were disposed to operate moderately on the basis of $6, while holders were claiming as much as $6 25 for good brands of State, ℔ bbl. No. 2 and Sour Flour has been in some demand within our range. Medium and high grades have been dealt in wholly in a jobbing way at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 35@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $5 85@$6 15; good to very choice do. at $6 15@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 45, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 90
Extra State	5 85@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 15@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@10 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and weak in price; sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 25 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 25@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in better supply, and quoted cheaper, with a less confident inquiry noted, ranging from $5 15@$7 60 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales of 275 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@$6 00
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 00@ 7 25
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 25@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 5 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—Sound lots of Spring Wheat have been offered sparingly, and have been in moderate demand at somewhat stronger prices, including fair No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 40, and good No. 2 do., dried, at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bushel, at which figures there were a few loads taken for export. Steamer grades of Spring Wheat were in liberal supply and depressed in price, with a less satisfactory shipping call noted. The less favorable advices from Liverpool operated against an active business. Red and Amber Winter Wheat was comparatively plenty and was cheaper, yet not in much request. Some demand was reported for sound loads of Amber in store, mostly on speculative account, at $1 45@$1 47, but these figures were considerably under the views of holders, who were not willing to sell below $1 50 ℔ bushel, and not freely even at this rate. Some car-lots of prime Amber, partly new, were placed at $1 49@$1 52½ ℔ bushel. In Wheat, no important dealings were reported, and prices were little more than nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 31 for Milwaukee, and $1 17½@$1 29 for very poor to choice Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 07; White Genesee at $1 75; Amber State at $1 50; New Amber Western and Southern at $1 49@$1 52½; White Virginia and Kentucky at $1 53@$1 70, ℔ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but closing 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Most of the dealings were in sound new Mixed Westerd at from 91c.@93c., the latter rate for car lots. Five or six boat loads were placed early at 92c.@92½c., but the latest reported sale was at 91c. for a fair average load, afloat. The purchases were mainly for trade purposes, but little demand having been noted on speculative account. In other descriptions very little business was reported. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at 80c.@93c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 91c.@91½c. for sound loads; $1@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 11 for White do., and 86½c.@89c. for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive on the basis of $1 5@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley is quit dull at about former rates. Barley-malt has been quite at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ℔ bushel. Oats have been rather more sought after at a shade firmer prices. Good Mixed Western, old, brought 52c., in boat-loads, ℔ bushel. There was a somewhat freer call for desirable lots of new, particularly White. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels at 50c.@62c., chiefly at 52c., for mixed Western; 50c.@65c. for very inferior to choice White State, Jersey and Ohio, ℔ bushel. The export clearances include 7,931 bbls. Flour, 31,750 bushels Wheat and 15,396 bushels Peas, for Liverpool; 2,886 bbls. Flour and 53,598 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; and 32,092 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New has been selling moderately at from 90c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 21,063 Hides and 318 bales do.; sales, 41,870 Hides and 38 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 7,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; 920 Dry Buenos Ayres, 27@28 lbs., 24c.; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips (to arrive,) 11 lbs., 26c.; 5,050 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21½@22 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; 900 Dry California, 22 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 1,900 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 150 Dry Matamoras Kips, 13 lbs., 25½c., currency; 1,400 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs.; 800 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms: 1,200 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; 750 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., 22c., currency, as they run; 2,400 Dry-salted Parnahiba, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., 12¼c.; 1,600 Wet-salted Para, 40 lbs., 9¼c.; 4,500 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 80@75 lbs., 11¼c.@12c., currency, as they run; 2,400 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 11¼c.@11¾c., currency, selected; 38 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand is 118,200 Hides and 665 bales, (same time last year 184,100 Hides and 325 bales,) as follows: 20,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 17,900 Dry Montevideo, 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 1,100 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 7,500 Dry Central American, 12,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 200 Dry and Salted West India, 14,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 4,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, 655 bales Calcutta.

HOPS—Have been in limited request within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1868, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 18c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@16c.@22c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ℔ lb. The receipts have been ... bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "There is nothing new to report of our market. Brewers are paying full prices for desirable lots, but only buy for immediate use. Receipts of the week, 306 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,427 bales; total receipts of the season, 101,454 bales; export clearances last week, none; exports corresponding week last season, 3,314 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,453 bales. The bale of new Hops referred to in last circular has been sold at 40c. ℔ lb. The 'Palmer Seedlings'—five acres—brought 35c. at home. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date July 30: Since our last report there has been no change in our market, trade continuing quiet at late rates. Our plantation reports have assumed a rather more favorable character, the recent heavy rains having generally benefited the plant. The prospect in our best districts of Mid and East Kent is promising for a large yield, and the Golding plant has scarcely ever been in better form. In the Weald of Kent and Sussex probably one-third of the gardens are suffering from the long drouth, and scarcely any weather will be of much service to them; but the remaining two-thirds look quite equal to an average crop. Farnham and Worcester are much in the same condition as Kent and Sussex. Estimates of the yield are, as usual, very wide apart, £250,000 to £320,000—old duty—being generally considered a fair calculation. The first pocket of 1870, grown at Bromley by COLES CHILD, Esq., arrived in the borough on the 27th inst., and was sold at £10 on the same day."

LEATHER—Of the week's movements Messrs. HULL & CO. remark: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been active since our last, at firm prices, and for Heavy of all descriptions an advance of ½c.@1c. has been realized, our outside quotations being readily obtained for all good tannages. There has been more inquiry for light weights, and sales of this description are large, at a slight concession in price. Damaged, particularly of common hide, is in full supply, and is rather slow sale. Oak Sole is in fair request at unchanged prices. For Rough Leather the demand continues good. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@38c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ℔ lb."

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull since our last, at about our quotations: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℔ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@28c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been fairly active and buoyant in price, the demand having been mainly for Strained, for export, at from $1 80@$1 85, at which about 7,500 bbls. were reported sold; and for job lots of Pale, available at from $4@$4 50, mostly for home use, ℔ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet at former figures. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 330 bbls., in lots, at 39c. for merchantable and 39½c. for shipping, ℔ gallon; market weak. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ℔ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $2 25 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held with confidence on the basis of 12c. in bulk, and 18c.@18½c. in shipping order, ℔ gallon, but has been without activity in the local market. At the Creek, there were equal to 10,800 bbls. in bulk reported sold, chiefly sellers' options next sixty days, on the slightly reduced basis of $2 80@$2 85 on the Upper Road, and $2 95@$3 on the Lower Road, ℔ bbl. Refined Oil has attracted more attention, particularly from export buyers, and with lighter offerings, it closed stronger, with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported here of 5,500 bbls. Standard White for August delivery, at 23½c.@23¾c., closing with 24c. named as the bidding price; 1,500 bbls. do., early September delivery, on private terms, and small lots do., for prompt delivery, at 24½c. ℔ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 23½c.@23¾c., closing at about 23¾c., and 1,000 bbls. do., October, at 23¾c., ℔ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,372 bbls. for Cronstadt, 3,000 cases for Odessa, 1,284 bbls. and 2,000 cases for Abo, 2,128 bbls. and 3,000 cases for Trieste, and 5,400 cases for Beyrout. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair demand, quotations ranging from 28½c.@30c., as extremes, ℔ gallon; sales, 4,500 cases. Naphtha has been in better request at about 9½c. in shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active, and has advanced rather sharply. Prime Mess and Extra Prime have been in some demand at about steady rates. Other kinds have been very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls., all told, at $29 30@$29 50, chiefly at $29 50, for Western Mess; $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 50@$29 for Thin Mess; and $29@$29 25 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Also, 1,300 bbls. Western Mess, for forward delivery, including seller September, at $29 25@$29 50, and October at $29@$29 50 ℔ bbl. Cut-meats have been in more demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 385 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 22c.@25c. for bagged do., ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and heavy at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℔ lb. Sales, 50 pks. Lard has been in fair request and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 315 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16⅛c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16⅝c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ℔ lb. Also 1,500 tcs. prime Steam, seller September and October, at 16⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 160 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $41@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c. The day's receipts were 836 pkgs. Cheese has been inactive at from 4c.@14½c., as the extreme from very common to fine factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 4,402 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, and nearly nominal in price; sales 5,000 lbs. San Juan, on private terms, and 3,500 lbs. Southern and Texas at 18c.@22c., currency. Receipts, 28 bales from Sisal, 29 bales from Vera Cruz, 25 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagras, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 33c., gold, per lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@22c., currency. Goat have been in fair demand, and not offered freely at former rates. Sales 110 bales Mexican, 75 bales Payta, and 17 bales ... Hatche. Receipts, 138 bales from Calcutta, 56 bales from Aspinwall, and 10 bales from Corpus Christi. We quote Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 50c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@65c., gold, ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SEEDS.—Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,000 bags have been sold from store, on private terms; market reported steady.

SUGARS—Raw have been in light demand at drooping prices; sales, 580 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and English Island at 9⅛c.@11¼c., and 330 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand at 12c.@13¼c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 51,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@10c. for Inferior to Choice; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@18¼c.; 23,500 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at 97c. ℔ gallon. Receipts, 269 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The main business has been in the line of Petroleum charters. Rates have been generally quoted in favor of shippers, especially for Grain by steamer to Liverpool, for which port there were taken 31,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℔ bushel; also 1,150 bbls. at 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl., the latter rate for a small lot; and 1,500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ℔ ton. For London, the reported engagements were unimportant within our previous range. For Elsinore and orders, an American brig, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Continenal ports, direct, a vessel with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, and a bark with 4,000 bbls. do., on private terms: and from Philadelphia, a ship with 5,500 bbls. do., at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For Genoa, an American brig, with equal to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl. For Sicily, an American brig, of 400 tons capacity, with staves, from Norfolk, on private terms. For Rio, a North German bark, now here, with 2,500 bbls. Flour from Richmond, at $1, gold, ℔ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY, June 6, 1870—12 o'clock M.

Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Aldermen elected upon a general ticket for the City at large, fifteen in number, elected at the election held May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and entitled to hold office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, number fifteen City Hall. Having previously subscribed their names respectively to their oaths of office, the Mayor appeared in the Chamber of the Board, and administered the constitutional oath to the members present.

At twelve o'clock M. precisely the Mayor appeared, and, taking the President's chair, announced that, as Mayor of the City of New-York, he had been served by the Clerk of the City and County of New-York with the following certificate of the election of Aldermen:

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said county at the general election held on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, do hereby certify, determine and declare that

EDWARD CUDDY,
THOMAS COMAN,
WILLIAM H. CHARLOCK,
EDWARD WELCH,
EMANUEL B. HART,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
HENRY WOLTMAN,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING,
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
BERNARD O'NEILL,
GEORGE A. PLUNKITT,
JAMES IRVING,
LAWRENCE R. JEROME,
BRYAN REILLY and
JAMES McKIEVER,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Aldermen of the City of New-York.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this thirtieth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York, ss.—

At the request of the Mayor of the City of New-York, I, Charles E. Loew, Clerk of the said City and County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Declaration of the Board of County Canvassers in relation to votes given for Aldermen at the General Election held on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed [L. S.] my name and affixed my official seal, this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

The Mayor then stated that as Mayor of the City of New-York he was now here, agreeably to law and ordinance, to administer the oath of office to those of the gentlemen present who appeared by the certificate of the County Clerk to have been elected Aldermen. That each of the gentlemen having subscribed, he would now administer it in the following form:

You, and each of you, do solemnly swear or affirm that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Alderman of the City of New-York, according to the best of your ability.

The several gentlemen named in the certificate of the County Clerk then took said oath.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Mayor having retired, the Board was called to order by Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, who called the roll, the following members answering to their names:

William H. Charlock, Thomas Coman, Edward Cuddy, James G. Dimond, Emanuel B. Hart, James Irving, James McKiever, George H. Mitchell, Bernard O'Neill, George W. Plunkitt, Bryan Reilly, Edward Schlichting, Edward Welch, Henry Woltman—14.

Absent—Lawrence R. Jerome—1.

The Clerk announced that, a quorum being present, he awaited the further pleasure of the Board.

Alderman Irving presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Emanuel B. Hart be and he is hereby elected temporary President of this Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of organization.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Hart, on taking the chair as President pro tem., briefly returned his thanks.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alderman Reilly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Coman be and he is hereby elected President of this Board of Aldermen.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that Thomas Coman was duly chosen President of this Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Woltman moved that a Committee of two be appointed to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President pro tem. appointed as such committee Aldermen Woltman and Irving.

The Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President elect having been congratulated by the President pro tem., on taking the chair addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: To say that I am deeply grateful for this mark of your partiality, but faintly conveys my sense of the obligations I am under to you. It is the fourth consecutive time that this high honor has been conferred upon me by my associates in the Board of Aldermen, and I trust any display of egotism I may make, pardonable in this if under any circumstance, will be overlooked by your kind indulgence.

I have always regarded the position of a member of this Board, the highest branch of our local Legislature, as second in importance to but very few, if any, of the representative offices in the gift of the people of any State, or subdivision of a State, in this Union of States. The constituency of some of the circumscribed wards or districts of this City, as formerly represented by individual members of this Board, equal, if they did not exceed, in population, commercial and other industrial interests, some of our States and Territories, and was, consequently, in excess of the interests, numerically and commercially, represented by two Senators from such States in the Senate of the United States.

This fact invested the office of Alderman, in this City, with an importance and dignity really exceeded by no other office within the gift of the people.

An entire and radical change, however, has taken place in the character of the office of Alderman. For the first time in the history of this City, at least since the incorporation under the charter of one thousand six hundred and eighty-six, the representative character of this branch of the City Government has been changed. Since that period the members of the Board of Aldermen have been chosen to represent certain political subdivisions of this City known as "Wards," or "Districts," but, by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Ward and District lines as respects the membership of this Board have been entirely obliterated, and each Alderman is now the direct representative of the people of the entire City, certainly over one million in number, and charged, in a great measure, with the care of the whole of the great, varied and innumerable interests, the wealth, extensive commercial relations and vast mechanical, artistic, scientific and other industrial pursuits centered within its corporate limits.

This radical change greatly increases the responsibility of the office, adds proportionately to its importance and dignity, and imposes upon us, individually and collectively, graver duties, more direct accountability, closer application to, and greater circumspection in, the exercise of our new and enlarged legislative functions, in order to render the change advantageous and effective.

Success or failure is in our own hands. Let us be equal to the performance of every duty, the care of every interest, the promotion of every industrial pursuit. Large expectations have been formed and exist in the public mind of an economical, yet improved—conservative, yet wise—enlightened, yet careful—liberal, yet frugal (in this connection not really though apparently paradoxical) administration of the government intrusted to us, under our new and reorganized (may we not say regenerated?) municipal Legislature. We must not disappoint the reasonable and just expectations of the public in this regard, as we hope for a continuance of the public favor.

That you will persistently endeavor conscientiously to perform every duty, I have no doubt, and that you will succeed, thereby securing the reward of an approving conscience and the commendation of a grateful constituency, is my most earnest wish.

Repeating my assurances of thanks and expressions of gratitude to you, gentlemen, for the high distinction conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations, and trusting that the personal and official relations now commencing may be of the most intimate, friendly and mutually pleasing and agreeable character,

I await the further pleasure of the Board.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

Alderman Dimond presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Hardy be and he is hereby appointed Clerk to this Board of Aldermen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

Whereupon the President declared that John Hardy was duly elected Clerk of the Common Council.

ELECTION OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Plunkitt presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Terence B. Smith be and he is hereby appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board of Aldermen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

Whereupon the President declared that Terence B. Smith was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Alderman Charlock presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Cornelius Callahan be and he is hereby appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board of Aldermen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldemen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch Woltman—13.

Whereupon the President declared that Cornelius Callahan was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

Alderman Hart presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen is duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President announced as such committee:
Alderman Hart,
Alderman Woltman, and
Alderman Charlock.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Alderman SCHLICHTING presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and inform that body that the Board of Aldermen are duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President announced as such Committee:
Alderman Schlichting,
Alderman Mitchell, and
Alderman O'Neil.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

APPOINTMENT OF READER TO THE BOARD.

The President announced that he had appointed WILLIAM FURLONG Reader to the Board.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE MAYOR.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor here appeared at the Bar of the Board, and, through their Chairman, Alderman Hart, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them; that he had desired the Committee to convey to the Board his congratulations upon their organization, and to announce that he would communicate with the Board in writing.

Which report was received, and the Committee discharged.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Assistant Aldermen here appeared at the Bar of the Board, and, through their Chairman, Alderman Schlichting, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them; that they had found the Board of Assistant Aldermen duly organized, and had been informed by its President that that Board would communicate with the Board of Aldermen through a committee.

Which report was received, and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A Committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, consisting of
Assistant Alderman Hampson,
Assistant Alderman Costello, and
Assistant Alderman McCarthy,
appeared at the Bar of the Board.

Assistant Alderman Hampson, as Chairman of the Committee, stated that they had been appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

The President (Alderman Coman) thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Assistant Aldermen, for their courtesy.

The Committee then retired.

Alderman Irving presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen, so far as applicable, be and they are hereby adopted as the rules and orders of this Board, until otherwise ordered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board the following message from the Mayor, which was read:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Your accession this day to office completes the very thorough and acceptable reorganization of our Municipal Government under recent legislation. Details of that reorganization have been so fully discussed by the public Press that it would prove a waste of your time for the Mayor to make extended reference to them.

By the legislative plan of reorganization the powers of former Common Councils have been, in various respects, limited. Some of those powers have been distributed among the Executive Departments and others of them have been modified, yet kept within your control.

The numerical proportion of votes necessary to give effect to certain of your measures has been increased. Any four of your number may now defeat any ordinance or resolution which involves the expenditure of money for celebrations, processions, or entertainments. And any one of your number may deny an allowance over and above the technical legal claim of a corporation creditor.

The consideration of street openings below Canal-street has been taken away from the Common Council and placed in the Board composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. It is no longer requisite for the Clerk of the Common Council to sign City warrants. The Common Council no longer legislate about the repair, care, and use of docks, wharves, piers, and slips.

The late jurisdiction of the Common Council to designate newspapers in which to publish Corporation proceedings has been reposed in the Mayor and Controller, who this day—as far as they are able to agree upon a selection from among the number of newspapers so embarrassingly limited by statute—have put the new provision into operation. To show how peremptory in terms and embarrassing in limitation the section reads it is here quoted:

"All advertising for the City Government hereafter, including the Legislative and Executive Departments, and in street and assessment proceedings, shall not be published in not more than seven daily and six weekly newspapers, printed and published in said City, to be designated from time to time by the Mayor and Controller of said City, and it shall not be lawful for any officer to pay or allow to be paid any money for advertising hereafter made or incurred, of any description for or on account of the Corporation, except to such newspapers; any such officer making or allowing any such payment shall become personally liable for the amount so paid."

The jurisdiction of the Common Council to pass an ordinance regulating the internal affairs of any of the departments, or of a bureau, or the duties of officers, or prescribing the number of persons to be employed in departments, or of increasing their salaries, cannot hereafter be exercised, unless the Head of the Department to be affected by such ordinance shall first make affirmative application to you in writing for the same.

The Common Council cannot authorize the repaving of streets with any patent or special pavement, unless a majority of the property-owners to be affected by the process shall have previously consented to such action. And by the majority of the property-owners the Mayor understands a numerical majority of individual owners, irrespective of the superficial extent of lots they may own.

On the other hand, the legislative powers of the Common Council have been extended. Until recent statutes, the power of the Common Council to enact ordinances was of a confused and general character. Oftentimes in the past, when ordinances were enforced by penalties, criticism had to be met in Courts that the Common Council had usurped powers by enacting the very ordinances whose enforcement was sought. The new powers are succinctly grouped in the twenty-seven subdivisions of section twenty-one of the act reorganizing our Local Government.

The Mayor recommends that, without delay, the appropriate Committee of the Common Council report a revised volume of City Ordinances, adapting old ones to new exigencies, and adding those for which power has been given under the act. In view of the probable action of such Committee, the Corporation Counsel, the Corporation Attorney, the Mayor, and the various Heads of Departments, have already accomplished much toward matering a system of improved ordinances.

It will become your province, by appropriate legislation, to carry into effect the following provision contained in the recent act reorganizing the local government:

"Section 102. Whatever provisions and regulations, other than those herein specially authorized, may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, they shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances."

The various Executive Departments of the City Government have been adjusting their machinery during the past month. It is already evident that they will work together harmoniously and effectively. The Departments have not, however, been long enough in existence to furnish you now with useful reports, or for the Mayor to give you recommendations about them. In due time reports and recommendations will be presented for your legislative consideration.

"The Mayor invites your particular attention to an improvement attained in your organization by a provision that the Board of Aldermen shall be elected from the City at large. The interests of the City as a Metropolis will hereafter be perfectly represented. Hitherto, those interests suffered from local jealousies. Unless an Alderman from a ward consented to legislation that immediately affected his locality, a courtesy from associates seemed to dictate that his opposition should prevail against it, and thus give-and-take policy was instituted in consequence among the Aldermen. It is, of course, necessary to protect localities against unjust legislation. Now, as heretofore, localities are represented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose action will prove, undoubtedly, to be sufficient for local protection, against the overshadowing influence of the City interests at large.

It will become, therefore, more especially the province of the Board of Aldermen to initiate measures which tend to foster the aggregate prosperity and to promote the general welfare of the whole City; and of the Board of Assistants to oversee that tax-payers in small districts are not injured in their local rights.

The Mayor respectfully suggests that your committees frequently assemble, after public notice of meetings, and invite discussions upon all matters appropriate for your consideration. Also, that your committees make frequent visits to the heads of departments, in order to obtain from time to time their views and wishes respecting such legislation as may assist them in fully satisfying public wants. Also, that resolutions be speedily passed for the repaving of a large number of streets, and giving appropriate authority for the construction of sewers.

The Mayor also respectfully calls attention to two prior messages, which contain a great number of recommendations that (so far as the public Press by favorable comments upon them seemed to reflect the wishes of our constituents) appear to still invite the attention of the Common Council.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

JUNE 6, 1870.

Alderman Hart moved that the message be laid on the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form under the direction of the Clerk.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

(For which see document No. 1.)

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The members then proceeded to draw for seats, with the following result:

No. Name.
1.—Alderman Bryan Reilly.
2.—Alderman Edward Cuddy.
3.—Alderman Emanuel B. Hart.
4.—Alderman James Irving.
5.—Alderman Henry Woltman.
6.—Alderman George W. Plunkitt.
7.—Alderman Edward Schlichting.
8.—Alderman George H. Mitchell.
9.—Alderman James McKiever.
10.—Alderman Bernard O'Neill.
11.—Alderman Lawrence R. Jerome.
12.—Alderman William H. Charlock.
13.—Alderman Edward Welch.
14.—Alderman James G. Dimond.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, or insignia.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever.

Resolved, That the Clerk of each Board of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c., to facilitate the discharge of their official duties, and that the Controller be directed to charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," when made.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Reilly moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Tuesday, June fourteen, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the fourteenth instant, at two P. M. JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

[OFFICIAL.]

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MONDAY, June 6, 1870—12 o'clock M.

Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the Assistant Aldermen chosen to represent the several Assembly Districts of the City of New-York, elected at the election held May seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and entitled to hold office until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, number sixteen City Hall, having previously subscribed their names respectively to the oath of office as required by law.

At twelve o'clock M. the Board was called to order by William H. Moloney, Clerk of the previous Board of Assistant Aldermen, who read the following certificate of the election of members to the Board:

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said county, at the general election held on the seventeenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That
TERENCE DUFFY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the First Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
PATRICK LYSAGHT,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Second Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
HUGH O'BRIEN,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Third Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
JOHN GALVIN,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
ISAAC ROBINSON,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
MICHAEL HEALY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
JOHN HAMPSON,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
HULET ODELL,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
HENRY ROGERS,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
HENRY A. PECHER,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
THOMAS MULLIGAN,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
EDWARD COSTELLO,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
JAMES BARKER,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
JOHN REILLY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
EUGENE DURNIN,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
CHARLES FEITNER,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
PATRICK GARRY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
BARTHOLOMEW McDONALD,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
THOMAS DUFFY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That
WILLIAM H. McCARTHY,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this thirtieth day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk and Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—

At the request of the Mayor of the City of New-York, I, Charles E. Loew, Clerk of the said City and county, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original declaration of the Board of County Canvassers in relation to votes given for Assistant Aldermen at the General election held on the seventeenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed [L. S.] my name and affixed my official seal, this second day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The Mayor here appeared, and, taking the President's desk, announced that, as the Mayor of the City of New-York, he was now here agreeably to law and ordinance to administer the oath of office to those of the gentlemen present who appeared by the certificate of the County Clerk to have been elected Assistant Aldermen; that each of the gentlemen having previously subscribed to such oath, he would proceed to administer it in the following form:

You, and each of you, do solemnly swear or affirm that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that you will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-York, according to the best of your ability.

The several gentlemen named in the certificate of the County Clerk then took said oath.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

The Mayor having retired, Assistant Alderman Durnin moved that Assistant Alderman Robinson be chosen temporary President, pending the organization of the Board.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

And the Clerk named
Assistant Alderman Durnin and
Assistant Alderman Mulligan
as a Committee to conduct the temporary President to the chair.

ADDRESS OF THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

Having taken the chair, the temporary President addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

I thank you for the honor you have done me, and for the expression of confidence reposed in me by choosing me to act as your temporary President. As I have no desire to delay the permanent organization of the Board, I will not indulge in any further remarks, but ask—what is the pleasure of the Board?

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Assistant Alderman Lysaght presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the city of New York, hereby appoint John Galvin, one of the members of this body, to be President of the Board until the first Monday in January, 1872; and, further, that we choose William H. Moloney as clerk of said Board, Patrick McConnell as Sergeant-at-Arms, Bartholomew Ward, Jr., as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and Charles Gallagher as Doorkeeper, each and every one until the first Monday in January, 1872; and the above-mentioned persons are hereby declared duly elected and entitled to the offices herein severally assigned to them.

The temporary President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—20.

The temporary President announced that John Galvin was duly elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; that William H. Molony was duly elected Clerk; that Patrick McConnell was duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms; that Bartholomew Ward, Jr., was duly elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and that Patrick Gallagher was duly elected Door-keeper.

The temporary President appointed,
Assistant Alderman McCarthy,
Assistant Alderman Feitner and
Assistant Alderman Pecher,
as a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

The President was welcomed to the chair by the temporary President, and addressed the Board as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

I thank you sincerely for the high honor you have conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of President with fidelity and impartiality; and if, while in the performance of these duties, I shall err, I trust that you will bear with me kindly, and attribute the error to the head and not to the heart. Again, gentlemen, I thank you, and now await your further pleasure.

RULES OF ORDER.

Assistant Alderman O'Brien presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of order of the late Board of Assistant Aldermen, so far as the same are applicable, be and the same are hereby declared to be the rules of order of this Board until otherwise ordered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President announced that the rules of order of the late Board of Assistant Aldermen were adopted as the rules of order for this Board, so far as the same are applicable, and would accordingly govern their proceedings until otherwise ordered.

COMMITTEE FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Sergeant-at-Arms here announced the presence of a Committee from the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee, consisting of—
Alderman Schlichting,
Alderman O'Neil, and
Alderman Mitchell,
were conducted to the Bar of the House, and the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen rose to receive them.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Alderman Schlichting, stated that they were deputed by the Board of Aldermen to announce to the Board of Assistant Aldermen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and stated that the Board of Assistant Aldermen would soon communicate with the Board of Aldermen by a like Committee.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen then retired, and the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen resumed their seats.

REVISION OF THE RULES.

Assistant Alderman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President to revise the Rules and Orders of this Board, and to report the same, with such changes and additions as they may deem necessary.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President subsequently named as such Committee:
Assistant Alderman Reilly,
Assistant Alderman Odell, and
Assistant Alderman Durnin.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE MAYOR.

Assistant Alderman Rogers moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and state to him that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are duly organized, and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President named as such Committee:
Assistant Alderman Rogers,
Assistant Alderman O'Brien, and
Assistant Alderman Littlefield.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned to them.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported, through their Chairman, Assistant Alderman Rogers, that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the Mayor thanked them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen for their courtesy, and stated that he would presently communicate with the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a message to be delivered to the Board by his Private Secretary.

The President, on behalf of the Board, thanked the Committee for their services, and announced that their report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen to inform them that the Board of Assistant Aldermen are duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President named as such Committee:
Assistant Alderman Hampson,
Assistant Alderman McCarthy, and
Assistant Alderman Costello.

And the Committee proceeded to discharge the duty assigned to them.

The Committee subsequently returned and reported through their Chairman, Assistant Alderman Hampson, that they had fulfilled the instructions of the Board; that the President of the Board of Aldermen, for himself, and in the name of the Board of Aldermen, thanked the Committee, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, for their courtesy, and stated that the Board of Aldermen had already sent a like committee to the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The President, on behalf of the Board, thanked the Committee for their services, and announced that their report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of the Mayor here appeared and presented to the President, and the President laid before the Board, the following Message from the Mayor, relative to the reorganization of the City Government and the powers of the Common Council:

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Your accession this day to office completes the very thorough and acceptable reorganization of our Municipal Government under recent legislation. Details of that reorganization have been so fully discussed by the public Press that it would prove a waste of your time for the Mayor to make extended reference to them.

By the legislative plan of reorganization the powers of former Common Councils have been, in various respects, limited. Some of those powers have been distributed among the Executive Departments, and others of them have been modified, yet kept within your control.

The numerical proportion of votes necessary to give effect to certain of your measures has been increased. Any four of your number may now defeat any ordinance or resolution which involves the expenditure of money. Any three of your number may prevent the expenditure of money for celebrations, processions or entertainments, and any one of your number may deny an allowance over and above the technical legal claim of a corporation creditor.

The consideration of street openings below Canal-street has been taken away from the Common Council and placed in a Board composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. It is no longer requisite for the Clerk of the Common Council to sign City warrants. The Common Council no longer legislate about the repair, care, and use of docks, wharves, piers and slips.

The late jurisdiction of the Common Council to designate newspapers in which to publish Corporation proceedings has been reposed in the Mayor and Controller, who this day—as far as they are able to agree upon a selection from among the number of newspapers so embarrassingly limited by statute—have put the new provision into operation. To show how peremptory in terms and embarrassing in limitation the section reads, it is here quoted:

"All advertising for the City Government hereafter, including the Legislative and Executive Departments, and in street and assessment proceedings, shall be published in not more than seven daily and six weekly newspapers, printed and published in said City, to be designated from time to time by the Mayor and Controller of said City, and it shall not be lawful for any officer to pay or allow to be paid any money for advertising hereafter made or incurred, of any description for or on account of the corporation, except to such newspapers; any such officer making or allowing any such payment shall become personally liable for the amount so paid."

The jurisdiction of the Common Council to pass an ordinance regulating the internal affairs of any of the departments, or of a bureau, or the duties of officers, or prescribing the number of persons to be employed in departments, or of increasing their salaries, cannot hereafter be exercised, unless the Head of the Department to be affected by such ordinance shall first make affirmative application to you in writing for the same.

The Common Council cannot authorize the repaving of streets with any patent or special pavement, unless a majority of the property-owners to be affected by the process shall have previously consented to such action. And by the majority of the property-owners the Mayor understands a numerical majority of individual owners, irrespective of the superficial extent of lots they may own.

On the other hand, the legislative powers of the Common Council have been extended. Until recent statutes the power of the Common Council to enact ordinances was of a confused and general character. Oftentimes in the past, when ordinances were enforced by penalties, criticism had to be met in Courts that the Common Council had usurped power by enacting the very ordinances whose enforcement was sought. The new powers are succinctly grouped in the twenty-seven subdivisions of section twenty-one of the act reorganizing our local government.

The Mayor recommends that, without delay, the appropriate Committee of the Common Council report a revised volume of City Ordinances, adapting old ones to new exigencies, and adding those for which power has been given under the act. In view of the probable action of such Committee, the Corporation Counsel, the Corporation Attorney, the Mayor, and the various heads of Departments have already accomplished much toward maturing a system of improved ordinances.

It will become your province, by appropriate legislation to carry into effect the following provision contained in the recent act reorganizing the local government.

SECTION one hundred and two. Whatever provisions and regulations, other than those herein specially authorized, may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting, and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, they shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances.

The various Executive Departments of the City Government have been adjusting their machinery during the past month. It is already evident that they will work together harmoniously and effectively. The Departments have not, however, been long enough in existence to furnish you now with useful reports, or for the Mayor to give you recommendations about them. In due time reports and recommendations will be presented for your legislative consideration.

The Mayor invites your particular attention to an improvement attained in your organization by a provision that the Board of Aldermen shall be elected from the City at large. The interests of the City as a Metropolis will hereafter be perfectly represented. Hitherto, those interests suffered from local jealousies. Unless an Alderman from a Ward consented to legislation that immediately affected his locality, a courtesy from associates seemed to dictate that his opposition should prevail against it, and thus a give-and-take policy was instituted in consequence among the Aldermen. It is, of course, necessary to protect localities against unjust legislation. Now, as heretofore, localities are represented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose action will prove, undoubtedly, to be sufficient for local protection against the overshadowing influence of City interests at large.

It will become, therefore, more especially the province of the Board of Aldermen to initiate measures which tend to foster the aggregate prosperity and to promote the general welfare of the whole City; and of the Board of Assistants to oversee that taxpayers in small districts are not injured in their local rights.

The Mayor respectfully suggests that your committees frequently assemble after public notice of meetings, and invite discussions upon all matters appropriate for your consideration. Also, that your committees make frequent visits to the heads of Departments, in order to obtain from time to time their views and wishes respecting such legislation as may assist them in fully satisfying public wants. Also, that resolutions be speedily passed for the repaving of a large number of streets, and giving appropriate authority for the construction of sewers.

The Mayor also respectfully calls attention to two prior messages, which contain a great number of recommendations that (so far as the public press by favorable comments upon them seemed to reflect the wishes of our constituents) appear to still invite the attention of the Common Council.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

JUNE 6, 1870.

The same having been read through—

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said message be received, laid on the table, and the usual number of copies printed in document form.

The President put the question, whether the Board would agree with said motion,

Which was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see Document No. 1.)

The Board then took up the regular order of business.

RESOLUTION.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Joseph Wehrle to place two gas lamps in front of his premises, known as the "Belvidere House," on the north-west corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, provided that the same be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree to such motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—21.

The same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By the same—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the south-east corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Houston-street to Thirty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By the same—

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Houston-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

Resolved, That Alexander P. Dodge be, and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor.

Assistant Alderman McCarthy moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—21.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The President here announced the Committee on Finance, as follows:
Assistant Alderman Lysaght,
Assistant Alderman Rogers,
Assistant Alderman Robinson.

ADJOURNMENT.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The dispatches from London this morning announce the evacuation of Metz by the French and its occupation by the Prussians, and the statement is said to be confirmed. The Prussian cavalry had cut the railroad from Paris to Frouard, by which the supplies of the army at Metz were transported. Nancy is also said to have been evacuated, and the whole west bank of the Moselle abandoned by the French. The Prussians occupied Nancy at once. This is confirmed by a dispatch from Paris. Telegraphic communication between Paris and Nancy was interrupted on Saturday. A Berlin dispatch announces that the head-quarters of the King of Prussia are at Faulquemont, half way between Metz and Saarbrück. Marshal MCMAHON is at Toul, twelve miles from Nancy, in the direction of Paris. A Metz dispatch of the 13th says the Prussian pickets appeared in the valley of the Moselle on Saturday, and a detachment occupied Pont-a-Mousson, but were driven away by a French brigade, with the loss of thirty prisoners.

The Parisian journals demand the expulsion of the Germans resident on French soil, in consequence of the discovery of Prussian spies among them. Count PALIKAO, the Minister of War, has issued an address to the army, in which he blames them for firing too rapid. At Wissembourg they used more ammunition in one day than the Prussians would in three. He exhorts them to remember that they are on the line of defence from Thionville to Metz, back of which were other lines, and back of all Paris, France, and four millions of armed men, and a thousand millions of treasure. The activity of the Minister of War is said to be wonderful, and all the resources of the country will soon be available. Volunteering continues with great activity. The French authorities deny the charges of the German journals that they had violated the convention of Geneva, regarding the care of wounded enemies. The *Opinion Nationale* says the German papers admit their losses to have been in the proportion of five to two of the French. *Le Patrie*, of Paris, says that when Strasbourg was invested, it was fully supplied with ammunition, and all places likely to be injured by the enemy's shot had been strengthened, and that the city can only be captured by starving the garrison. An unknown German bark, according to a Southampton dispatch, has been captured and taken a prize to Cherbourg.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris publishes intelligence, by authority of the Government, setting forth that the principal chiefs of the three provinces of Algeria have offered their services and those of their tribes to the French Government. On the subject of the defenses of Paris, this official intelligence says that all material necessary for its defense is in Paris; more than 600 cannon are mounted on the fortifications likely to be first attacked, and the work of placing others in position is continued vigorously day and night; that on Saturday 7,500 laborers were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into the city, and nothing remained but to close the openings in the roads and place drawbridges in position, and that outside the city earthworks, mines, ditches and other works were in progress to connect the network of fortifications surrounding the capital. The *Journal* also says all Europe does justice to the patriotism of the troops and the energy with which the whole nation rises as one man to repair unexpected reverses; the unanimity of the Corps Legislatif is also spoken of, and the soldiers are represented as feeling that the whole nation is behind them. The foreign relations of the Empire are likewise reviewed, and are declared to be on a good footing, on all points touching the present crisis. M. BISMARCK is represented to have, at the beginning of the contest, endeavored to awaken English susceptibilities against France on Belgian neutrality; to effect an alliance between Prussia and Russia; to embroil France with Spain on the Hohenzollern candidature, and to alienate Italy from France through the Roman question, in all of which he is said to have failed. The French fleet is declared in the *Journal* to be off Kiel, and great events on the German coast are predicted. In relation to peace negotiations, it is said they cannot be entertained for an instant while the war has only just begun, and when the national feeling declares itself with such energy.

In the French Corps Legislatif a petition was received and referred to a committee, praying that religious communities be not exempt from military service. A proposition was made, and supported by the Minister of Finance, to raise the war loan to 2,500,000,000 francs. The delay in the payment of commercial paper was increased from thirty to forty-five days by a vote of 252 to 1. The proposition of JULES FAVRE, that a Committee of Defenses be appointed, was brought up, and produced considerable excitement. An attack on the Government by GAMBETTA being applauded by the spectators, the galleries were cleared and the debate finished in secret session. The members of the Senate and the Corps have been requested to remain in Paris.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Cuba gives some interesting details in regard to the insurrection. The telegraphic correspondence between DE RODAS and the Colonial Minister of the Home Government at Madrid is also given, in reference to the question of reinforcements. DE RODAS states that the losses from December, 1869, to July, 1870, were 3,000, and by September will probably amount to 5,000. It will require an equal number, he says, to replace these soldiers, whose terms of enlistment expired; and in all 10,000 troops will be necessary to give the Spanish Army in Cuba the same strength as it had last year.

The loss by the fire in Chicago on Friday, is estimated at $275,000, with $88,000 insurance, mainly with Eastern companies.

From South America it is reported that a project for electoral reforms in Brazil has been formed by the Ministry, and that a preliminary treaty of peace with Paraguay has been signed. The Emperor, it is said, will soon leave Rio Janiero on visit to Lisbon.

The gap in the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been reduced to ten and a quarter miles, which will be entirely laid today, it is said.

President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX and Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, were in Chicago on Saturday at the Tremont House.

G. T. JENKS, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed at Saratoga, yesterday morning. There was no apparent cause of death. The citizens of Brooklyn, resident at Saratoga, held a meeting, and passed resolutions of regret and respect, and appointed a committee to bring the remains to Brooklyn.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, it is reported, will surrender the prisoners now held by his orders at Yanceyville, in that State, to Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury, on Thursday next. It is also reported that an injunction is to be applied for to restrain the State Treasurer from paying the State troops for their services during the "rebellion."

J. H. WALKER, a leading citizen of Corning, Adams County, Iowa, was assassinated at that place on Thursday. No arrests have been made, and the assassin is unknown.

Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, United States Navy, died yesterday, at noon, at Portsmouth, N. H., at the age of sixty-nine years. His death was very peaceful, and his death-bed was surrounded by his family, and many of his friends. His body will remain temporarily in a vault at Portsmouth until the place of final interment is decided on.

Secretary BOUTWELL addressed a large number of the business men of Boston at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, in that city, Saturday. Among those present were Gov. CLAFLIN, Ex-Gov. JEWELL of Connecticut, Senator WILSON and others.

The news of the massacre in Pekin, China, created a profound sensation in Shanghai, among the foreign residents. Additional military guards were at once posted throughout the city.

A Washington dispatch says newspapers for France are forwarded only by the semi-monthly French steamers from this port.

The printers' strike in San Francisco has ended in a disastrous defeat of those engaged in it; and the strikers have returned to work on the old terms. Other concessions were also made on the part of the Typographical Union which cannot fail to prevent a recurrence of such difficulties in the future.

The State Department at Washington has just been officially notified of the removal of the buoys and beacon-lights from the Western Ems.

Gen. SPINNER has been taken seriously ill, owing to overwork, but his condition was, yesterday, materially improved. He is, however, confined to his room at the Treasury Department.

A large meeting was held in Portland, Me., on Friday evening, of those favorable to the nomination of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the United States Senate, in the place of Senator MORRILL, whose term expires with the present Congress. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted.

The latest reports in regard to the riot between Irish and Italian laborers at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, indicate that it was not so serious as was first announced. There was no person killed.

Two laborers, named respectively JOHN DRISCOLL and JOHN BROWN, while at work near Boston, on Friday night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment. PATRICK BURNS, while at work at Croton, in this State, was killed the same night by a similar accident.

The funeral of B. B. FRENCH took place in Washington yesterday afternoon. He had occupied the highest posts in the Masonic fraternity, and was Past Most Eminent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite of the thirty-third degree. The Masons of the District of Columbia and adjoining States were present in large numbers. At the church the Masonic burial services were read.

A convict in the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., named JAMES WILSON, stabbed Capt. WILLIAM WILLARD, the Warden of the prison, yesterday, with a shoe-knife. The wound proved fatal in a very few hours.

The Orange societies have announced their intention of not parading today, for fear of causing bloodshed.

Progress of the Prussian Arms.

With a resistless force as silent and as crushing as the course of destiny, Prussia continues her march to Paris. The "best possible position on the Moselle" has been as completely driven in as the frontier line between Saarbrück and Weissenburg, and the invader is another stage nearer to the Capital of France. The news of the evacuation of Metz is probably premature, but cut off as it now is from all communication with Paris, and left, as at the best it must necessarily be, to the defense of a garrison very inadequate to its vast requirements, its capitulation can only be a question of time, and its importance as a bulwark against the conquerors is thoroughly neutralized. About the evacuation of Nancy, there can be no question, and it is quite clear that the three hundred thousand men lately stationed on the Moselle have effected a retreat to the line of the Meuse, or twenty miles further back. The slowness with which news travels in the present struggle is beyond all precedent. Nancy was entered on Friday, and we are only in possession of the fact after an interval of two days. The battles of Woerth and Saarbrück were fought ten days ago, and we are only now beginning to appreciate their magnitude, in view of their results. First, the possession of Alsace was yielded up without further struggle; then the passes of the Vosges were tardily admitted to be the property of the enemy, and now the ancient province of Lorraine, the duchy of Lothaire, is all but overrun by the Prussian troops. That all this has been abandoned while two-thirds of the French army have not yet faced the enemy, speaks volumes for Prussian strategy and prowess, as well as for their overwhelming numerical strength.

Previous reverses have made Paris calmer but not less defiant. It remains to be seen whether the latest and most fatal yet of all the evidences of weakness which France has displayed in the course of the struggle, will leave her confidence unshaken. There is a feverish and desperate energy in the statement "the hour approaches when the enemy will be chased from the land," that in spite of its incongruity with existing circumstances, lends it a sort of tragic pathos. There are still three lines of defense to be passed before reaching the gates of Paris, but who can tell whether the Emperor will be prepared to make a stand either in the Valley of the Meuse or the wood-studded plateau of the Argonnes, or amid the plains of central France, watered by the Aisne, the Marne, and the Seine. At one or other of these points a stand must be made; but the conviction that another battle must finally decide a contest which, so far as its original purpose is concerned, is already practically ended, will render the French commanders doubly cautious in their selection both of time and place. Their most highly trained troops have been proved incapable of standing before the weight of the Prussian onset; they may, therefore, reasonably hesitate before bringing into action an army reinforced by raw levies from Paris, and untried soldiers from Châlons. To engage the Prussians by sections becomes daily more impossible. Their contracted wedge-like front is now confined within a space of about twenty miles, and their three great divisions evidently advance with a perfect unity of plan and direction. The capture of Strasbourg, which appears imminent, has assumed the character of a mere episode of the campaign, just as that of Metz may do, now that it is completely isolated from its base of supplies. The demonstration of the fleet in the Baltic comes all too late to turn the desperate fortunes of the Empire.

The French Government is justified in the boast that the internal dissensions on which the Prussians may have reckoned do not exist. But while men of all shades of politics vie with each other in making sacrifices, unparalleled in recent European history, for the preservation of their common country, there is an ominous undertone of dissatisfaction that bodes ill for the future of the dynasty. When the war was declared, the spectators in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies united in the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the announcement of the Emperor's determination to fight. The applause is now reserved for those who counsel steadfast resistance to the advancing foe, but who also propose to erect another supreme power as a counterpoise to, and a possible judge of, the Emperor. When that deep determination which now exists to repair recent defeats finds an opportunity to transfer itself to those who will be accused of causing them, there will be an account demanded of the ruler of France, which may not be as bloody as that demanded of LOUIS XVI., but will certainly be as stern and as difficult to satisfy.

How Not to Manage Southern Elections.

A saying of the Wise Man is verified in the course of some extreme Southern politicians and their Northern abettors: "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The class of whom we speak learn nothing from experience. The fact that Gov. HOLDEN's violent proceedings have transferred North Carolina to the Democracy teaches them no lesson. They imagine that the possession of power entitles them to play despotic tricks with impunity; and that if their authority to override law and outrage justice be challenged, they have but to appeal to Washington to obtain all the support they require. They assume that Federal troops are available whenever they choose to call for help, and that, if these are not equal to the occasion, Congress will upset its own work, do violence to the rights of sovereign States, and restore chaos as a pretext for military government. It must be admitted that for these extravagant assumptions too much justification has been afforded. The dispatch of troops to do Gov. HOLDEN's bidding is a precedent not less mischievous in its tendency than the ever-recurring threat of interference which the extremists in Congress promulgate whenever they find party supremacy jeopardized in a Southern State. But the folly that invokes Federal interference is none the less because there is a folly that concedes such interference. In either case it is suicidal.

What is about to happen when Mr. FORNEY's two papers begin to talk of "renewed Southern outrages," all of us know. The sign is understood everywhere. There is a purpose which may be interpreted without prophetic aid. Some scheme for promoting personal ambition or factious greed is to be presented to Congress or the President. Some plan is contemplated for carrying an election against the will of the people, or for perpetuating an authority that cannot withstand the free exercise of the ballot. Then the Kuklux reappear, and murders and outrages multiply at a rate which only vivid imaginations can explain. Of this startling intelligence the Washington *Chronicle* and the Philadelphia *Press* have a monopoly; they are without a rival in that line of the newspaper business. And they are preparing now for fresh manifestations of their peculiar skill. They would have us believe that the defeat in North Carolina might have been prevented had there been more bayonets at the ballot-box; and they so describe events in other States as to suggest the necessity for military appearances to make sure of Republican victories. They ask us to rely more upon the bullet, and less upon the ballot.

From this teaching Georgia has happily been rescued by the good sense of one branch of the local Legislature, indorsed and perhaps aided by Attorney-General AKERMAN. The people are not to be defrauded out of an election, as was proposed. Now let us hope that they will be allowed to vote unmolested by the military. Mr. AKERMAN has well said that the Republican Party can better afford to lose a State than to retain it by means that conflict with right. In Texas, however, there is a Governor who desires to imitate Mr. HOLDEN. He wants a little standing army to aid him in managing matters, and threatens to appeal to the Washington Jupiter if the Legislature reject his propositions. A dispatch to the Galveston *Bulletin*—a staunch Union sheet—briefly tells the story:

"AUSTIN, Aug. 6.—Gov. DAVIS has determined that if the Legislature adjourns without passing the appropriations he asked, amounting to $1,600,000, that he will immediately call an extra session. If that is refused, he will report to the Federal Government that the State is lawless, that he is powerless, and ask that the State be remanded to military rule, that he be appointed Military Governor, and troops stationed in the State as before reconstruction."

We have seen these things so often already that the prospect of their repetition excites no surprise. The partisan license in which they originate is not exhausted. All we can hope is that if Gov. DAVIS make a pilgrimage to Washington he will return home a less confident if not a wiser man.

It is quite evident that the process of tinkering the Southern States to establish party supremacy in them forever, has been continued too long for the good of the party itself. The object of reconstruction was national, not partisan, and the policy that would unsettle a finished work as often as partisan exigencies arise, is as scandalous as it is impolitic. It brings disgrace on the party resorting to it, and insures a repetition of results akin to those in North Carolina. The field is broad and fair, and we should be content to contest it fairly. Many substantial advantages are on the Republican side, and their legitimate use should be sufficient for all reasonable purposes. If our party managers would turn them to the best account, and win victories where now they seem to dread defeat, they will expel the Holdens and Davises from their councils, and discard the intolerant, proscriptive temper, and the reckless abuse of power, which have been their chief characteristics

Admiral D. G. Farragut.

The announcement of the death of Admiral DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, although not altogether unexpected, will be received with unfeigned grief all over the land. He was the first and only United States naval officer who attained the full rank of Admiral—a grade which was unknown in our service until it was created as an acknowledgment of the services of the greatest naval commander our country has produced.

Notwithstanding the distinguished position he subsequently attained, FARRAGUT, like GRANT, was not a "showy" officer, although he was always considered a good sailor, and, above all, an honest, straightforward man. Nobody was inclined to dispute FARRAGUT's word, and when he promised to do a thing it was always done. Those who knew him before the war, were scarcely prophets enough to recognize in the then undistinguished, although efficient commander, the future Admiral, whose illustrious deeds were to form the brightest page in the annals of our navy. The fifty years of service which Capt. FARRAGUT had seen from his original entry in the navy up to the outbreak of the war, had only served to mature his powers, without in any respect impairing his mental or physical vigor. So when in 1862 the Department sought for a commandant for the naval expedition then fitting out against New-Orleans, the choice naturally fell upon FARRAGUT.

The brilliant achievement of the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip is unequaled in modern naval warfare. So great were the obstacles to be overcome in accomplishing this victory, that the commandants of the vessels of FARRAGUT's fleet were at first of opinion that it would be madness to attempt the work. But Vice-Admiral PORTER and Commodore ALDEN were with the expedition, and through their personal efforts a change was effected, so that at the final council of officers the vote was unanimous to pass the obstructions, and encounter the forts without the co-operation of any land force. The feelings of the Flag Officer of the expedition may be learned from his reply to the commander of a French war vessel, who, having been up to the forts, assured him that he could never get by them: "I am ordered," said FARRAGUT, "to go to New-Orleans, and I intend to do so." The passage of the obstructions, the fight with the forts and the rebel iron-clads, and the final surrender of the first and the destruction of the second are matters of history, and future writers will be sure to characterize them as one of the greatest triumphs won by wooden vessels in modern times.

These operations on the Mississippi were but the commencement of dangers for FARRAGUT. Wherever the *Hartford*, his flag-ship, went, it was the principal target of hostile shot and shell, and its officers were the aim of rebel marksmen. From the capture of New-Orleans to the final opening of the Mississippi and the fall of the rebel strongholds along its banks, FARRAGUT and the *Hartford* were ever found at the post of danger, and always in the lead, whether running the batteries or attacking them. He believed, to quote his own words, that "exposure was one of the penalties of rank in the navy," and he practiced what he believed.

Although his services were of most importance in opening the Mississippi, it is in connection with the fight in Mobile Bay that he displayed to the greatest advantage his characteristics as a naval commander, and won his most distinguished renown in popular estimation. In that fight, contrary to his custom, he allowed another than the flag-ship to lead the attack, but when he saw the leading ship falter and back her engines, and although he knew that the *Tecumseh*, the iron-clad of his fleet, had just been blown up by a rebel torpedo, then it was that FARRAGUT, lashed in the rigging near the maintop, gave the order "to go ahead," and set the signal for "close action." The bay was known to be thickly studded with torpedoes, but FARRAGUT heeded them not, and made directly for the enemy's works, his commanders following, but believing that "they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief." Here it was, too, that he rammed the rebel iron-clad *Tennessee* with his flag-ship, although by an accident it had been cut almost to the water's edge.

No more gallant officer than FARRAGUT ever trod a quarter-deck, and no honor in the gift of a grateful people could be unworthily lavished on one who had done so much to make the American navy honored among the nations.

After the fight in Mobile Bay, FARRAGUT saw but little active service, although for a year he commanded the European Squadron, and visited the various courts of the Continent. Upon the accession of President GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT was offered the place now occupied by Vice-Admiral PORTER, but was compelled to decline it on account of failing health. It may be stated here, to correct erroneous reports which have been circulated, that FARRAGUT and PORTER have always maintained the most friendly relations, and that it was from choice, and not necessity, that the Admiral has not been the chief adviser of the Navy Department.

But here we must pause. He who was our Admiral now sleeps his last sleep, having "sunk to rest by all his country's wishes blest." A true Christian gentleman, as well as a noble sailor, he has entered upon his final reward, and the bereaved nation whose unity he did so much to save will not soon forget his honored memory.

The Bullet and the Law.

How long are the laws which make carrying concealed weapons a criminal offense to remain in practical abeyance? Now and then we read of some individual being arrested for this offense; but in the majority of the "shooting affrays" which come under public notice, the serious breach of law involved in merely carrying a loaded pistol about the person seems to be entirely lost sight of. A couple of men have an altercation in some low saloon, and one shoots the other, killing or only wounding him, as the case may be; or some one discharges a pistol in a public thoroughfare, the result of his carelessness being injury or death to a casual passer-by. In either case witnesses are produced who testify that the party firing used his weapon in self-defense, or that he exploded it by accident; and if either of these pleas can be satisfactorily sustained, the prisoner is acquitted, and leaves the Court, to receive the hearty congratulations of his friends.

It is impossible to deny that the increasing insecurity of the Metropolitan District is, in the main, traceable to the tender manner in which offenders in this respect are dealt with. The authorities to whom the safety of this City is committed have, in fact, allowed matters to reach such a pass that New-York has become the paradise of the lawless classes. San Francisco, once the hotbed of crimes and violence, is now far in advance of us as regards respect for the law. Chicago, till lately the great focus of rowdyism, has, by stringent legislation, partially removed the disgrace which attached to her name. It is reserved for New-York to claim the proud title of "the worst governed City in the United States," and to show the world that a Democratic municipality is synonymous with unchecked lawlessness and insecurity to life.

Nor are the Police, as preventive agents, less to blame for the existing state of affairs than the Magistrates who neglect their obvious duty as administrators of the law. Carrying firearms about the person should, unless a most satisfactory reason were assigned for the act, be treated as a breach of law sufficient to justify the arrest of any person so offending, whatever his social status or influence. Half the fatal affrays and pistol accidents which have occurred in this City within the last twelve months would have been prevented, had the enactments relating to carrying concealed arms been properly carried out. Government by the people should at least insure the people's safety. As at present administered, it simply insures immunity to criminals. To exercise the largest amount of political power, and to be, to the least possible extent, a terror to evil-doers, would seem the object of its efforts. Nor is the reason difficult to find. The homicide's vote is of more consequence than the life of his victim.

A certain moral cowardice lies at the bottom of this and many other abuses under which we labor. Some ward politician, whose supporters arrogate the right of defying the law, will be offended if they are meddled with; or some adverse influence will, it is feared, be brought to bear against any official who distinguishes himself by arresting people guilty of so "venial" a crime as carrying a loaded revolver. Worse than that, a physical cowardice—a dread of being shot or beaten almost to death—has no inconsiderable share in demoralizing the force which is our sole reliance as a protection against outrage. In such a case, to what quarter can we look for redress? Gov. HOFFMAN and a small minority of the City officers are willing to do their share, but unless supported they are almost powerless; and but little can be hoped from the party whose efforts to obtain the commutation of JOHN REAL's sentence met with such signal defeat at the Governor's hands. The "Young Democracy," or what remains of it, has given itself its death-blow in the attempts it has made to canonize REAL.

An Eccentric Will.

The absolute sense of ownership which every man feels in his property needs no clearer manifestation than the frequent attempt to control its disposition after death. The familiar legal phrase, "suspense of alienation" involves the commonest form of this desire. The practice of "tying up" estates by successive remainders, had indeed become so popular and universal that legislation was found necessary to restrict what, in most cases, proved to be an injury to the public welfare. In this State, for example, the power of alienation is limited to two lives in being at the creation of the estate. Conditional legacies represent another phase of this reluctance to abdicate proprietary rights even at the bidding of death. Devises incumbered with annuities, or payment of debts, or fulfillment of benevolent designs, are simple enough. But sometimes the condition takes a more whimsical shape, as for instance, when the devisee's enjoyment of his inherited wealth is made to depend on change of name, of faith, on residence in a particular place, or marriage with a particular person. The last is probably the favorite decree, and has been largely adopted as among the most effective resources of fiction. The troubles and trials of the unhappy but prudent lovers in seeking, without sacrifice of the enormous inheritance, to evade the arbitrary rule of the deceased and malicious uncle, who insists that his niece shall marry the villain instead of the hero, are familiar to all novel-readers.

But the most improbable inventions of romance in this direction, as in almost every other, are fairly surpassed by realities of every-day occurrence. A more eccentric testamentary caprice is not on record than that which has been found to hamper the property of a wealthy old gentleman who recently died in Venice. His entire estate is bequeathed to a distant female relative, who, we are told, is young and pretty, on condition that she shall marry a club-footed hunchback, the testator himself having rejoiced in the like physical conformation. It is difficult to imagine how the young lady will escape from this singular dilemma, especially if, as is not unlikely, her decision be obstructed by an existing affection. Will she resolutely decline the wealth so burdened, or will she accept the conditions, and take the chances of happiness with some rare and gentle monster? Novelists delight to assign pretty wives to men who are not over-attractive in appearance. *Rochester* was not especially handsome to begin with, but *Jane Eyre* is permitted to marry him only when he has been burnt and scarred and blinded into more than ordinary hideousness. And *Quilp*, who adds moral to physical crookedness, is made the owner of a lovely wife. Indeed, we need not go to novels to find instances of such apparently ill-assorted couples. Every day we see love laughing not only at locksmiths, but at physical deformity. And it may be the fortune of our Venetian heiress to find some amiable and accomplished hunchback to share her heart as well as her fortune. SCARRON was the least prepossessing of cripples, but no man in Paris at his day had a better wife or faster friends than the intimate of MOLIERE, and ABOUET and Mlle. SCUDERY. There may be another SCARRON in store for this hunchback-hunting fair one. But what if he should refuse? That is a contingency that is hardly to be contemplated. But if the chosen one should be so hard-hearted, our heroine has but to turn about, marry the first more accommodating ogre that comes to hand, take passage for America, and proceed to Chicago forthwith. There they have excellent surgeons for relieving one from this species of deformity, and *Miranda*, freed from the incubus of *Caliban*, may fly with her beauty and her treasure to the arms of *Ferdinand* at once. This, or some other equally satisfactory plan, we may be sure the young lady will hit upon for escape from her unpleasant predicament, and thus frustrate the intentions of her misformed relative.

The telegraph has informed us that "the Council of Political Reform" met in Albany, and went through the various forms of a regular organization. Now, will somebody explain what the aforesaid Council really is? What was its origin, and what is its mission? Whom does it represent, and through what agencies does it propose to operate? There is sore need of political reform, and "the Council" may control mighty means of promoting it; but the public will watch the work with greater interest when they know more about it. Let not its light be hidden forever under an Albany bushel.

A Washington dispatch to the *World* announces that the advices received by the Congressional Democratic Committee in regard to the Fall campaign "are of the most encouraging character, especially from the South." But "encouraging" to whom? To rational Democrats, like the *World*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Chicago *Times*, and the Boston *Post*, who urge acquiescence in accomplished facts, or to irrational Democrats, like the Mobile *Register*, who announce their purpose to resist the Congressional policy and overturn it when they can? The line that separates the two sections of the party is broad and well defined, and there is a pardonable curiosity to learn which section the glad tidings belong to. The troubles that distract the New-York Democracy are formidable, but they are exceeded by those that afflict the party as a national organization.

Those who have fancied that the demand for an explicit declaration of policy on the part of Republicans is not shared by the more Radical members of the party, should be undeceived by the decided tone of *Harper's Weekly*, whose views upon the subject in the main coincide with those which the TIMES has again and again expressed. The maintenance or reduction of taxation—the continued payment of the principal of the debt or the postponement of that work to a more convenient season—the admission of foreign-built ships to American registration or their exclusion, as at present: these are questions upon which neither the managers of the party nor its candidates can be allowed to be mysterious or silent. "Shuffling is confusion," says the writer in *Harper*; "evasion is defeat." Allowance may be properly made for individual differences of opinion, but the party as such must commit itself to specific purposes in regard to the living issues of the day. Plainness of speech has some disadvantages in party warfare, but the country will be satisfied with nothing else.

Orangemen may desire to be very good citizens, but they adopt strange methods of demonstrating their goodness. The Twelfth of July riot, instead of convincing them of the impropriety of demonstrations that are offensive to a large class, seems to have excited in them a determination to renew the fight on a larger scale and in a more systematic manner. Then they fought for the glory of WILLIAM III., and the perpetuity of English rule in Ireland; now, they are anxious to fight "for the fun of the thing," and, under a pretense of vindicating personal liberty, to measure strength with their Catholic adversaries. Twice within the last month the contest has been announced; twice have the Police been required to preserve the peace. Today has been talked of as the appointed time, and we suppose that for the third time the City authorities will be compelled to provide for contingencies. Any organization which thus makes a merit of endangering the public peace is a nuisance, whatever it pretend to be. Londonderry is a city of historic renown, but we should be sorry to see its peculiarities imported into New-York.

We commend to Northern Republicans the very suggestive article on the distinctive features and tendencies of the Southern people, which we reproduce from the Richmond *State Journal*. The statements of our contemporary are so obviously reasonable and just that they should be well considered by those who would understand the conditions of Republican success at the South. The habit of judging of everything from a Northern stand-point, and of measuring everybody's politics by Northern ideas, must be abandoned, if the Republican Party is ever to become a popular power in the States which it has reconstructed.

The Republicans of Onondaga are still canvassing the propriety of their present member of Congress, Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY, being a candidate for re-election in the approaching canvass. He has already served two consecutive terms—or will have done so on the 4th of March next—and now proposes to compete for the nomination for a third term. It is urged by some that the nomination belongs to Cortland County, while others suggest that Cortland may be induced to waive its claim in favor of Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Syracuse. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be amicably arranged. The district may be relied on for at least 5,000 Republican majority, under ordinary circumstances, and unless a quarrel arises over the re-nomination of MCCARTHY, it may safely be depended upon for that majority in November.

During the last year the people of Virginia have been unusually active in the prosecution of railroad enterprises. In all parts of the State new schemes are proposed, or old ones revived, having in view the material development of the State. Some of these have already been begun, and others speedily will be. These various schemes have resolved themselves into a system, which contemplates two great trunk roads east and west, with branches north and south,—the latter to be built as fast as the necessities of the State shall demand. Some of the more sanguine Virginians predict that ultimately the current of trans-continental traffic will flow across their State, giving it a commercial supremacy which will more than compensate them for the loss of political supremacy which they admit to be irretrivable.

Western papers admit the fact that the reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal has not had the desired effect of stopping the diversion of our inland trade from the lakes and canal, but that an unusually large quantity of flour and wheat has been transported eastward by rail since the opening of navigation. One reason assigned for this is the exorbitant charges made at Western cities for elevating and storage, while another is the anxiety of owners to get the grain forward where it can be turned to instant account. Holders have anticipated a large foreign demand, and a corresponding advance of prices, on account of the war in Europe, and have hurried their stocks forward to the great storage points. The consequence is that the store-houses have been overwhelmed with grain, and in self-defense the owners have advanced the rates of storage. Under ordinary circumstances, we have no fear that water transportation will not successfully compete with railroads in the transportation of all heavy freights.

Reliable information from the South is to the effect that the crops for this year are unusually good. The grain crops are already secured, and are very large. Last year the people of most of the Gulf States imported grain from the North at high prices,—corn selling as high as $1 75 a bushel. Dealers are now offering to contract for the delivery of new corn at eighty-five cents. Wheat is selling at Atlanta at $1 25, and it is thought that the State of Georgia will have a considerable surplus for export. This condition of things will be a great relief to the South. The cotton-crop, moreover, promises to be larger than any that has been raised in twenty years.

Maine Republicans have adopted a novel method of canvassing for the election of United States Senator. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and his friends are actively at work in opposition to Senator MORRILL, and the contest is becoming a very lively one. For weeks past, calls, numerously signed, have been published in the Republican papers, for mass-meetings to express the popular preference for Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. Last week one of these meetings was held at Portland; and speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Other meetings will be held at other places, and in this way the Legislature will be influenced. We do not remember any similar display in a Senatorial canvass. It is simply an expression of the popular voice, which is legitimate and entitled to respect. Certainly it is an improvement upon methods frequently adopted by State Legislatures when a Senatorship is in question.

The Storm in Connecticut—A Fearful Scene at Bridgeport—P. T. Barnum's Residence Struck by a Thunderbolt.

The Bridgeport *Standard* contains quite a lengthy account about the damage done in that city and environs during the recent thunder-storm. The following is an extract:

"The electric fluid struck a barn belonging to Mr. HENRY STILLSING, on Division-street, which, together with a horse valued at $200, was destroyed by fire. At Waldemere, the residence of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, a bolt fell, striking the lightning-rod, and followed it almost to its base, when it left that, and passed through the hall, the doors at each end being open. The ball of fire was distinctly seen by the family, and Mrs. JOHN W. AMERMAN, of Brooklyn, sister of Mr. BARNUM, who with others were sitting in the hall, was prostrated and rendered insensible for a few moments, when she recovered from the shock. It is said there is always danger from lightning in a draft where the doors are open on either end of a hall that extends completely through a building. The residence of Mr. LEGRAND STRATTON, on Grand-street, was visited by the electric fluid, two holes being made through the roof, the chimney split, the current then passing down the gutter pipes, breaking the stove, upsetting the bed and tearing off a portion of the piazza steps. At LYON & CURTIS' lumber-yard a bolt fell on one of the sheds and killed a most valuable dog. The lightning struck the rod on the tall chimney at the Brass Works and twisted it up as if it was a string, the force of the stroke causing a horse and cart in the street to 'about face.' On J. D. ALVORD's farm, which is occupied by B. C. JOCELYN at Old Mill, the barn was struck and roofs damaged. At the Naugatuck dock the masts of two schooners were pretty well shivered. One, the *Right Bower*, with a cargo of yellow pine from Georgia, had her foremast entirely spoiled. A boy who was standing at the pump on this schooner was knocked over by the shock. The other schooner was the *Georgia*, from Belfast. Her topmast was splintered badly and the fluid in passing down made deep furrows, but did not materially injure the mast. Mr. EREKSON's house, on Division-street, came in for a visitation from the lightning, which went through the roofs into the attic, causing the splinters to fly in all directions. One bolt descended in California-street, struck a fence, rushed across the street, and entered a dwelling, driving out the occupants in great fright. Another came down solid on an apple-tree near Stratford-avenue, and ripped it to pieces. A Mrs. SMITH, in East Bridgeport, received a severe shock, as did also a lady in Railroad-avenue."

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is an abstract from the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending on Saturday last:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	30.108
Maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 8	30.182
Minimum at 0h. 0m. A. M. Aug. 7	29.982
Range	.200
THERMOMETER.	**Degrees.**
Mean	78.8
Maximum at 12 M., Aug. 7	88.7
Minimum at 12 P. M., Aug. 12	66.7
Range	22.0
REMARKS.	**Inches.**
Aug. 10, rain from 1¼ A. M. to 9 A. M., amount of water	.16
Aug. 10, rain from 8¾ P. M. to 9½ P. M., amount of water	.09
Aug. 11, rain from 3¾ A. M. to 8 A. M., amount of water	.29
Aug. 11, rain from 3¾ P. M. to 10¼ P. M., amount of water	.87
Aug. 13, rain from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., amount of water	.02
Aug. 13, rain from 6¾ P. M. to 11 P. M., amount of water	.70
Total amount of water for the week	2.13
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	90

DEATH OF FARRAGUT.

Peaceful Demise of the Gallant Hero—His Death-Bed Surrounded by His Family and Friends—Disposition of the Remains.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Admiral FARRAGUT died, today, very peacefully, at 12 o'clock precisely, surrounded by his family and friends, at the residence of Commodore A. M. PENNOCK, at the Navy-yard. His remains will be deposited temporarily in a vault here, until his final resting-place shall be decided upon.

THE ILLNESS.

As is well known, the Admiral had been slowly but surely declining for several months, but his spells of indisposition had been so numerous since his retirement from active service that his friends, until very recently, had strong faith that his powerful constitution and indomitable will would prove an effectual foundation for future years of health and usefulness. When the warm weather commenced, his characteristic strength began to be superseded by a growing weakness, the immediate cause of which was a chronic affection of the heart. Thinking, perhaps, that the invigorating influences of mountain and sea air combined would prove a panacea for his ills, he came hither on the 4th of July last, the sixty-ninth and last anniversary of his birth. He was brought in the United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, and was accompanied by Surgeon MCMASTERS, who was with him during his cruise on board the old frigate *Franklin*, and who was specially detailed by the Navy Department to attend him during his indisposition. The Admiral was very low upon his arrival, and was at once conveyed to the residence of Commandant PENNOCK, of the Navy-yard here, where his last days have been rendered as comfortable as lay within the power of human and medical skill to make them. He continued to grow feebler immediately upon his arrival, and his disease seemed to be as surely as it was slowly destroying his every vitality. He had not been able to walk for upward of five weeks, and only on one or two occasions had he encountered the fatigue of a short carriage ride. It was, however, not until Tuesday last that his malady threatened to prove fatal. Early that day he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and he never spoke again, and the only muscles which he seemed to have control over were those of the face. Several times it was thought he was dying, and on Friday it was actually believed that the spark of life had fled. Telegrams announcing the sad intelligence were written, but pending the departure of the messenger to the telegraph office signs of life returned and remained until noon today, when the spirit of the gallant old sailor was borne gently away. There were present at the time of his death Lieut. LOYAL FARRAGUT, son of the deceased; also, Dr. GAUGER, his father-in-law: Surgeons MCMASTERS and METCALF, and Commandant PENNOCK and several members of his family.

MINUTE GUNS.

The loss of one so brave, so simple and unostentatious in demeanor, and one who had done so much in the hour of the nation's greatest peril, has cast a universal gloom of sadness over this community, as it will over the whole country when this announcement is read. Minute guns have been fired during the afternoon; the flags everywhere are displayed at half-mast, the bells of the city churches have been tolled, and to-morrow the public grief will be further manifested by a general display of crape and other emblems of mourning.

THE REMAINS.

The remains are now packed in ice, where they will remain until Wednesday at 12 o'clock, when brief funeral services will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church. Afterward the body will be placed in the tomb beneath the church and remain there until the relatives decide what final disposition shall be made of them.

Official Announcement of the Event to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following announcement was promulgated this evening:

The Secretary of the Navy has the painful duty of announcing to the navy and the country, the death of the highest officer of the service, DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, Admiral of the Navy of the United States, died at Portsmouth, N. H., at meridian the 14th inst., in the seventieth year of his age. Nearly sixty years of the life of this officer have been spent in the service of the country. The records of his deeds are written on the noblest pages of history; and his death will be mourned by the whole people, who loved while they honored him. He will be buried from St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at noon.

Sketch of His Brilliant Career.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT was at the head of our navy, and his name was, and will remain, one of the most famous in its annals. He had had twenty-five years of active sea service, and eighteen of land; had won fame through his bravery, daring, energy and skill, and the credit of having gained the most brilliant naval victories of the late civil war. At the time of his death he was sixty-nine years of age, having been born on the 5th of July, 1801, and one of the most respected and revered of all our great world-renowned heroes.

HIS ANTECEDENTS AND BOYHOOD.

FARRAGUT began service when a mere boy, and before he was a dozen years old he had distinguished himself by his bravery, and won the warm admiration of old naval heroes. He came of sterling stock. His grandfather was from Cindadella, in the Island of Minorca, whence he emigrated to Florida in the seventeenth century. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and a brave one, and his mother was one of the most courageous women of her day. At the time of his birth, his father was serving as Major in a cavalry regiment of the regular army against the Indians. FARRAGUT was born in a rough pioneer house, not much superior to a log hut, in the wildest portion of East Tennessee, at a place twelve miles from Knoxville, known as Campbell's Station, of which his parents were among the first settlers; and his early years were passed in the midst of the most thrilling scenes of border life. He used to say that he remembered vividly encounters his mother had with the Indians during their pioneer life, when he was but a child; and one in particular, which occurred when he could not have have been more than five years of age, in which she fought a band of savages almost single-handed from her barricaded hut, and would have lost her life but for the opportune arrival of his father's squadron of horse, who, turning the scales, scattered the invaders, and almost annihilated them.

ON THE ESSEX.

Just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, his father was called to the command of a gun-boat at New-Orleans, and thither he removed with his family. Young DAVID, then about eight years of age, began to "thirst for glory," and begged to be allowed to go on a war ship. His prayer was finally granted, and a berth secured for him on the world-famed *Essex*, under the famous Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, who was a personal friend of the elder FARRAGUT and great admirer of the boy, in whom he thought he saw the making of a brave and capable naval officer. FARRAGUT'S first combat was with PORTER in the brief but brilliant engagement with the English sloop-of-war *Alert*, on the 13th of April, 1812, when he was but eleven years old, and his second the fierce conflict in Valparaiso Harbor between the *Essex* and the two British sloops *Phoebe* and *Cherub*, where finally the *Essex* struck her colors, only to save the few remaining precious lives that had not been sacrificed to the fury of the force under the British Captain, HALLYAR, with double their number of men. In this fight, the particulars of which are, or ought to be, familiar to every school-boy, FARRAGUT was by PORTER'S side, aiding in every possible way the brave commander, and was conspicuous among the most heroic of the plucky band. He was selected for most dangerous service, and invariably performed his work quickly and well, exhibiting no fear, but, on the contrary, a desire to be ever in the hottest of the fight. When at last it was determined to surrender the brave little brig, and the American colors were hauled down, the boy sobbed as if his heart were breaking, only then fully comprehending the extent of the loss, and that the "Yankees" were completely beaten. Midshipman FARRAGUT was slightly wounded in this engagement, and, with other officers, was sent home on parole, while Admiral PORTER, in his official report, took occasion to pay a high compliment to his rare bravery, and regretted that the extreme youth of the boy would prevent the promotion he had so richly earned.

INSTANCES OF HIS BRAVERY.

Many instances are related of the boy's remarkable bravery, capability and readiness to undertake whatever was proposed to him to do, however difficult or dangerous. When he was but thirteen years old a remarkable commission for a boy to perform was intrusted to him. He was made Master of the *Barclay*, one of the many English vessels that had fallen prizes to the *Essex*, and was ordered to navigate her from Guayaquil Bay to Valparaiso, convoyed by the *Essex, Jr.*, another prize. This arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to Capt. RANDALL, the former commander of the *Barclay*, who was chagrined at being under the orders of a mere boy, and he swore that he would not follow the *Essex* into port, and threatened to "shoot the first man who touched a brace." However, nothing daunted, the boy Master ordered the men to fill away the topsail, and when he got up with the *Essex, Jr.*, reported RANDALL'S conduct. The latter excused himself by saying that he only intended "to frighten the boy." But the boy showed clearly enough that he was not to be frightened, and continued the voyage, performing every duty of prize-master, and employing the once rebellious RANDALL as "adviser in navigation" whenever necessary.

HIS STEADY RISE IN THE RANKS.

When he returned Commodore PORTER, who kept watch of him,—his mother having died of yellow fever soon after the removal of the family to New-Orleans, and his father not long after,—placed him at Chester, Penn., under the tuition of one of BONAPARTE'S Swiss Guards, who taught him, besides other matters, military tactics and all kinds of athletic exercises. After a while he got in the navy again, served for some years as midshipman on the *Franklin*, a seventy-four-gun line-of-battle ship, and in 1821, being then of age, he passed his examination in this City, and was recommended for promotion. He was then ordered on the West India station, but it was not until the 13th of January, 1825, that he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and in that capacity was still employed on the same station. He was next transferred to the *Brandywine*—a forty-four-gun frigate—and reported on that vessel on the 1st of January, 1826. On the same day of the following year he is recorded as having been, during the latter part of the previous year, ordered to the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., which position he held until late in 1828. He was then ordered to the sloop *Vandalia*, an eighteen-gun vessel-of-war, which joined the squadron on the coast of Brazil. On this station he remained about two years, when he again returned to Norfolk. He appears to have been retained on the receiving-ship at the Norfolk Navy-yard during the remainder of 1830, through the years 1831 and 1832, and some portion of 1833, for he is officially recorded as still being at Norfolk on the 1st day of January in that year. He was next ordered to the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, on which he held the position of executive officer at the commencement of 1834. The vessel was then stationed on the coast of Brazil. On his return to this country, about the end of that year, he was allowed a brief interval of rest, as he is recorded absent on leave at the commencement of 1845. During the years of 1836 and 1837 he was entirely off duty, awaiting orders. He was next again ordered on the West India station, but did not remain there long, for the commencement of the year 1840 again finds him awaiting orders. He is next recorded on the 1st of January, 1841, in ordinary at Norfolk, Va. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was commissioned a Commander in the navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, a sixteen-gun vessel. In her he again sailed to the coast of Brazil, and joined that squadron. He remained on the station for about twelve months, when he was again allowed absence on leave. He is thus recorded on the navy roll on the 1st of January, 1843. At this time his name stood No. 56 on the list of commanders. During that and the next year he was out of active service again, and waiting orders; but in consequence of deaths and dismissals, he had risen nine on the roll, his name standing, on the 1st of January, 1845, No. 47 on the list. He was next again ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, where he remained until after the 1st of January, 1847. During that year he was ordered to join and take command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, a twenty-gun vessel, then stationed on the Home Squadron. On the roll of the navy officers, made up by the Navy Department to the end of 1847, he is still reported in command of the vessel, and his grade of lineal rank stands at No. 42 on the list of Commanders. On his return home he was again ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, where he held command second to Commodore SLOAT. This position he filled during the remainder of 1848, and during the years 1849 and 1850. Jan. 1, 1851, however, he is found again awaiting orders. His name had, however, risen somewhat higher on the roll of Navy Commanders; for in 1849 it stood No. 40, in 1850 at No. 36, and Jan. 1, 1851, at No. 30. During that year he was ordered on a different service as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, being second in command under Commodore SKINNER. This position he held until after the end of the year 1853. He was by that time considered a very efficient ordnance officer. Again his name is found rising on the list of Commanders, Jan. 1, 1852, it being No. 27; Jan. 1, 1853, No. 25, and Jan. 1, 1854, No. 23. Another field was at this time opened to him, by the establishment of a new Navy-yard at Mare Island, near San Francisco, Cal. Commander FARRAGUT, then standing No. 18 on the list, was ordered to the chief command of this post, and became Commandant of the new Navy-yard. That he well filled the position there is every record to testify. On the 1st of January, 1855, he is still recorded as Chief of that yard, and, on Sept. 14 of the same year, he was commissioned a Captain of the United States Navy, his name standing No. 38 on the roll of navy Captains of the American service. He held the same position for some years, when he was ordered, in 1858, to the command of the steam-sloop *Brooklyn*, a twenty-five gun vessel, forming a portion of the Home Squadron under Flag-officer MCCLUNEY. He was, however, removed from this command during the month of May, 1860, after being on board of the vessel over twenty months, and the 1st of January, 1861, again found him awaiting orders. His name at this time stood No. 37 on the list of Captains of the United States Navy. On the 1st of September he was still awaiting orders; but the desertion of some of his seniors in rank, and the death of others, made him rise six steps on the ladder of promotion, his name then standing No. 31.

HIS LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

At the breaking out of the last war he was sixty years of age. He had served his country faithfully in every position in which he had been placed, had sailed over the world, had been stationed at different ports, and by his sterling good qualities had slowly risen, as we have shown, from the lowest to among the highest ranks; and he was entitled to rest upon his laurels. But he did not. His great opportunity had come, though he was not aware of it. Such were the circumstances that surrounded him at this time and such his family connections, that it would have seemed most probable that he would cast his fortunes with the many brave but misguided ones who laid their lives and their all subject to the rebel Confederacy. He was a native of the South, and her interests were his; he was a resident of the South, his home being then at Norfolk, Va.; and finally, his family and friends were of Southern blood and rebel proclivities, even his second wife belonging to a Virginian family. Under this combination of circumstances which would naturally and almost irresistibly compel him to tear down the "Stars and Stripes" and hoist the "Stars and Bars," to the horror of friends, and against their wild entreaties and fierce threats, he declared anew his fealty to the Union, and when informed that he could not remain South with such sentiments, promptly replied: "Very well; I will go where I can live with such sentiments," and he left his Southern home and friends with his family for the North, April 18, 1861, the night before the rebels fired the Navy-yard, and came to Hastings, on the Hudson, having with difficulty got through Baltimore, which was then in the hands of the mob. Establishing his family here, he immediately went to Washington and placed his services at the disposal of the Navy Department.

It is not necessary to make any extended allusion to his career in this war. It is perfectly familiar to almost every man, woman and child in the land. Unknown to the great public before the rebellion broke out, when it closed his name was as prominent as that of GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN. The story of his brilliant achievements is one of the most frequently told of all the stories of the great war, and the pictorial representations of the heroic old veteran during the novel and remarkable engagement in Mobile Bay, between his fleet and the famous rebel ram *Tennessee*, lashed in the main rigging near the top of his flag-ship, unmindful of the raining shot and shell, and fire and smoke, glass in hand, grimly watching the movements of the fleet and ordering his officers, have been viewed by thousands; and on the walls of many a modest home highly colored prints representing the scene, no doubt are most conspicuously displayed.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ENGAGEMENT.

At first FARRAGUT was made a member of the Naval Retiring Board, which was, at the time, busily employed in reorganizing the navy—in expelling the incompetent and disloyal, and in promoting the active, loyal and deserving officers. When, soon after, the Government had decided to send a squadron to attempt, in conjunction with land forces, the reduction of New-Orleans, FARRAGUT was chosen to command it. It consisted of forty-six vessels of all kinds, of which fifteen were armed steamers and twenty-one were bomb-schooners, each carrying gigantic mortars throwing fifteen-inch shells. The total armament of the fleet was 286 guns. Commander DAVID D. PORTER was placed in command of the bomb-fleet. FARRAGUT sailed from Hampton Roads in his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, on the 3d of February, 1862, arrived at Ship Island on the 20th, and immediately began the organization of what he termed the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. On the 18th of April, all obstacles, and there were many, having been surmounted, and everything in readiness, the bombardment of Fort Jackson was commenced, —the lower one of two forts which defended the passage of the Mississippi, seventy-five miles below New-Orleans. The rebels had blockaded the river by a heavy iron chain, stretched from shore to shore, and supported by huge logs, at a point where the fire from the two forts could be most effectively concentrated. Above this lay the Confederate fleet of gun-boats and iron-clad rams, and along the banks there were land batteries of considerable strength. After a six days' bombardment of the forts, FARRAGUT determined to break the blockading chain by main force, run past the forts, rout the rebel fleet, and ascend the river to New-Orleans, which would then fall easily into his possession. It will at once be seen that this would be an exceedingly bold and hazardous movement; his vessels would be exposed to the converging fire of the forts until the chain was severed, and would afterward have to risk the chances of a battle with a fleet nearly equal in number, and superior in force, two being iron-clads. But FARRAGUT had carefully weighed the matter, had satisfied himself that the feat could be accomplished, and was determined to try it. Issuing orders to start at 2 A. M. on the 24th of April, he visited each ship, and personally superintended the adoption of measures for the preservation of life and of the vessels, and instructed his officers as to the mode of the proposed attack. The devices adopted for the protection of the ships and machinery were many and ingenious, and efforts were made to make the principal vessels less visible by thickly coating them with mud. At the appointed time the movement commenced. The chain had been previously broken. The mortar boats moved up and anchored in such a position that they could pour in their shot as soon as the forts opened fire, and the fleet of steam-ships moved up to the attack in two columns. FARRAGUT commanded the left column which was to engage Fort St. Philip, and Capt. THEODOROUS BAILEY led the other, which was to attack Fort Jackson. Passing steadily along, the fleet was abreast the forts before it was discovered; then suddenly came a storm of converging fire, and the fight commenced most desperately. Dense smoke settled down upon the scene, and the combatants, fighting in utter darkness, could only aim by the flash of each other's guns. The flag-ship *Hartford*, assailed by a fire raft, which was pushed against it by the famous rebel ram *Manassas*, caught fire, and at the same time ran aground; but owing to the promptness and discipline of its crew it speedily surmounted both dangers, and kept up a rattling fire upon the enemy. The gunboats frequently swept close to the forts, out of the way of the guns which could not be depressed to reach them, and poured in a terribly destructive fire of shrapnel, grape and canister. At length the fleet had nearly passed the forts, when the shock of the rebel fleet, several of which were iron-beaked, was met. The brunt of the collision was borne by the left column of boats. The fight was long, sharp and terrible, but finally it ended with victory for FARRAGUT and his brave men. Thirteen of the squadron passed the forts; an equal number of the enemy's vessels were destroyed, including the ram *Manassas*, and the others were compelled to seek safety in flight. And what was the most remarkable of all, the loss on the Union side was only thirty-six killed and 125 wounded. That the number of killed was not greater, it has been officially declared, was due entirely to the precautions taken by FARRAGUT on the day before the engagement. The forts and city soon after surrendered, and FARRAGUT'S work here was done.

BELOW VICKSBURG.

His attention was next turned to Vicksburg. When he saw New-Orleans in full possession of the Union Army he ascended the Mississippi, ran his squadron past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and communicated with Flag Officer DAVIS, then commanding the Vicksburg Squadron, with whom he arranged for a joint attack upon the city. But this attack failed, the bluffs on which the city is located being found too high to permit of bombardment by the gun-boats, and the co-operation of a land force necessary. Repassing the batteries, then, he established the head-quarters of his squadron, in July, 1862, at Pensacola. While here he received the thanks of Congress and the rank of Rear-Admiral, a grade created especially for him. In the Autumn of this year he directed the naval attacks on Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass, and Galveston, which resulted in their capture; and during the Winter did good blockading service. In the Spring, the second effort for the reduction of Vicksburg was made. In March, Gen. GRANT, then before the city, requested him to aid him in a determined attempt to take the stronghold, by assaulting the city from below with the assistance of PORTER'S squadron. FARRAGUT promptly responded, and selected for the work eight of his best and strongest vessels: the *Hartford*, *Richmond*, *Mississippi*, *Monongahela*, *Kineo*, *Albatross* and *Genessee*. The three last named were gun-boats, and were properly strengthened for the encounter. Six mortar-boats were also detailed to take part in the bombardment, though not to run past the batteries, which were at Port Hudson, and constituted the most formidable line of fortifications on the river, excepting those at Vicksburg itself, 232 miles above. The fleet anchored on the 14th of March near Prophet's Island. The day was spent by the mortar boats in bombarding the lower batteries, and by a small land force in making a feint of attack on the rear of the town. But at night the real business was begun. At 9½ the steam-vessels, with their lights out and decks whitewashed, to enable the men to distinguish the shot and shell which were piled upon the decks, they slipped quietly from their moorings, and, lashed in pairs, moved up the river, closely hugging the eastern banks. But, cautious as were their movements, they were discovered and signaled. A huge fire, speedily kindled by the rebels, illuminated the river directly in front of their strongest battery, so that no vessel could pass unseen. Then as the pairs of vessels swept into the light a terrific fire was opened on them, and this was continued by the batteries extending nearly four miles, tier above tier on the high bluffs, and then from the water-batteries along the banks. The Union vessels and the mortar boats responded bravely, but the odds were against them. The *Hartford* and the *Albatross* were the only vessels which succeeded in passing the terrible ordeal. They blockaded the mouth of the Red River and cut off an important channel of supplies to Vicksburg. In May FARRAGUT returned to New-Orleans, and directed the naval operations against Port Hudson until its surrender.

THE FAMOUS FIGHT WITH THE TENNESSEE.

But it is of his conduct of operations in Mobile Bay that all like to speak. In August, 1864, the work of subduing the three strong forts which defended the entrance to this bay was undertaken. A combined attack of land and sea forces was arranged between FARRAGUT and Gens. CANBY and GRANGER. The fleet consisted of fourteen sloops-of-war and gun-boats and four iron-clad monitors, and on the morning of the 5th it moved forward to a combat, which proved to be more destructive and more novel, in some of its respects, than any naval battle upon this continent. The three forts were all well garrisoned, and supported by three powerful gun-boats, and the iron-clad steam-ram *Tennessee*, which the rebels considered the most formidable armored vessel ever constructed by them. The fleet steamed steadily up the channel, and the *Tecumseh* fired the first shot; Fort Morgan soon replied, the *Brooklyn* answered, and then the firing became general. Suddenly the *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo, careened, and sank almost instantly, carrying down with her her gallant commander and nearly all of her crew. Then the Admiral took the lead in his flag-ship *Hartford*, and plunged boldly through the dangerous waters, regardless of the hidden torpedoes, trusting, as he remarked, that they might be harmless by reason of having been some time immersed; and by careful manœuvring the fleet, was enabled to clear the middle ground, and to keep up a pretty effectual silencing fire on Fort Morgan. The fort was passed at about 8, and then the *Hartford* being threatened by the ram *Tennessee*, and the rebel gun-boats ahead annoying the Union vessels by a raking fire, the Admiral sent off a portion of his fleet to silence the gun-boats, which was speedily done, and then set to work to destroy the ponderous ram. This novel combat cannot be more graphically described than in the words of the Admiral's own report:

"Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gun-boats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* standing up for this ship. This was at forty-five minutes past eight. I was not long in comprehending his intentions to be the destruction of the flag-ship. The monitors and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed; and then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STRONG, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so, carried away her own iron prow, together with the cut-water, without apparently doing her adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed; but though her stem was cut and crushed to the plank-ends, for the distance of three feet above the water's edge, and five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy list. The *Hartford* was the third vessel that struck her; but, as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and, as she rasped along our side, we poured our whole port broadside of nine-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casement. The monitors worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern and a fifteen-inch-shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden packing: though the missile itself did not enter the vessel. Immediately after the collision with the flag-ship, I directed Capt. DRAYTON to bear down on the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when unfortunately the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the mizzen-mast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary, when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset; the *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* was approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna*, and this ship, were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering-chains were gone, compelling a resort to her relieving-tackles, and several of her port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her, until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During this contest with the rebel gun-boats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at 10 o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan."

This was the engagement that the Admiral watched from near the top of the main rigging, where he had lashed himself; and it is said that at the moment of the collision between the *Hartford* and the *Lackawanna*, when the men cried: "Save the Admiral," he, regardless of the peril of his position, finding that the ship would float at least long enough to serve his purpose, and intent only on that, wildly called out to his Fleet Captain: "Go on with speed! Ram her again!"

By this victory were secured the entire destruction of the rebel fleet, the capture of the armored ship *Tennessee*, and of 230 rebel officers and men; the abandonment, on the day following, of Fort Powell, with eighteen guns; the subsequent surrender of Fort Gaines, with fifty-six officers, 1,818 men and twenty-six guns; and (after a twenty-four hours' bombardment) of Fort Morgan, with sixty guns and 600 prisoners, and the hermetical sealing up of the port of Mobile against blockade-runners, in itself a most serious blow to the Confederate cause. Remaining in command of the West Gulf Squadron till November, 1864, he requested leave of absence, and was called to Washington for consultation in regard to future naval movements. A resolution of thanks to him, for his magnificent services, was passed by Congress, and the rank of Vice-Admiral (corresponding to Lieutenant-General in the army) was created for him—thus making him virtually the chief commander of the naval forces of the United States. In July, 1866, the rank of Admiral was created by Congress, and he was promoted to this, and Rear-Admiral PORTER made Vice-Admiral.

HIS SELF-RELIANCE AND DETERMINATION.

From his childhood, Admiral FARRAGUT had been remarkably self-reliant and determined, and although of very fine amiable disposition, never would consent that others should do for him what he could perform for himself. Industry was a decided trait in his character. When not on active duty, he had always been a student, and while in foreign ports never neglected to acquire the language of the people. At one time he spoke the Spanish, French, Italian, and Arabic, with great fluency—the latter language he acquired when he was eighteen years of age, during a residence of nine months in Tunis. In connection with his Arabic, the following anecdote is related: On approaching some islands in the Mediterranean, the Captain of the ship remarked on deck that he did not know how they were to converse with the people, as they had no interpreter. At that moment a boat came alongside with some of the natives, and an officer replied, "Captain, we have an officer on board who seems to speak all languages intuitively; he is doubtless in league with the 'Old Boy,' but suppose you send for him and see if he cannot communicate with these people." So Lieut. FARRAGUT was called for, and told in a peculiar manner that he must show if what he was accused of was true. He looked into the boat, and seeing an old Arabian woman, immediately commenced conversing, and transacted for the ship all the trading. Imagine the surprise of all on board, as FARRAGUT did not tell them that it was Arabic he was speaking; and so he kept up the joke for some time, amused to hear them often repeat "that he was indebted to the devil for such a gift." That his distinguished services have been appreciated and rewarded by the affection of a nation and the respect of a world, we hardly need say. That he is respected abroad we have but to refer to the continued ovation which characterized his European trip while in command of American vessels comprising the European Squadron. Leaving New-York, June 21, 1867, he in turn visited the principal ports of France, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England and Spain, reaching Lisbon Oct. 28. Everywhere he was the recipient of the most marked attention. During the season of 1868 he was also honored by Kings, Queens and dignitaries of all ranks, and finally returned to New-York, reaching this port Nov. 10, 1868.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

British Diplomacy in the France-Prussian Imbroglio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the noteworthy events that preceded the rupture between France and Prussia, not the least so is the simple-mindedness shown by the British Ministers at Paris and Berlin, Lords LYONS and A. LOFTUS, in their efforts to bring about a departure from what was evidently a foregone conclusion in the minds of both parties to the contest that is now raging, as to its inevitability. [See TIMES, Aug. 9.] From the conclusion of the peace with Austria consequent on the battle of Sadowa, the absorptions, on the one hand, of some of the smaller German Powers, and the treaties, on the other, with the others by Prussia, not a line or a word was written or spoken, either in Germany or France, upon the prominent position into which Prussia had been thrown by these events, but was to this effect and the reflection of every thoughtful mind that had given the matter entertainment. It was merely a question of time and policy, as to when the one or the other party should bring on the crisis. Prussia had clearly everything to gain by time. The consolidation of her new status of increased territory; the conciliation of her treaty allies and neighbors, some of them so lately in arms against her, and others unfriendly through long connection and sympathy with Austria; Austria herself still smarting under her recent humiliation, but in a good way to throw off this feeling, from the naturally prosperous state of things which her recent reforms must give rise to; a suitable fleet to be created and the ports for it to be fortified; and, though last, not least, the throwing the responsibility on LOUIS NAPOLEON of striking the first blow, which upon any pretext, that up to the time of his seizing the one he did, would array the public opinion of the world against him, were motives enough for the part that Prussia had to play. The policy of France, if she had fully decided to put a stop to the further aggrandizement of Prussia, was to bring the matter speedily to the arbitrament of arms, and perhaps no better pretext could have been found by her, than the one taken, to enlist the sympathy of the French people, who still nourish feelings of hatred against Prussia for the humiliation of France in 1815, to which she was the most prominent party, and who, under present circumstances, would view with jealousy the elevation of any Prince with German sympathies to the Spanish throne.

With this view of the case, certainly one patent to every one who has at all read and reflected on it, what other answers from the two parties could the Ministers in question hope for than those they got? It was all very well to make a show, in the interest of Europe, to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but it seems strange that Lord LYONS should have felt, still less have expressed, any of the surprise that his correspondence exhibits, at the Duke DE GRAMMONT'S course.

Again, Count BISMARCK may have "appeared somewhat doubtful as to whether this solution —the renunciation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN—would prove a settlement of the difference with France." But Lord A. LOFTUS should have called to mind the old adage, that "appearances are often deceitful," and that so astute and wary a statesman as Count BISMARCK would not be likely to have the shadow of a doubt on the matter; knowing that France and Prussia had for some time been straining every nerve to prepare for the on-coming collision.

The military reading men in England, certainly, could not have labored under any of the illusions of preventing this conflict. Their Continental brethren were too well posted up on all points to have any. In a remarkable pamphlet, published at Zurich in the Spring of 1869, under the pseudonym of "Arkolay," and bearing the title of *Southern Germany Under Prussian Hegemony; Its Ruin Inevitable in Case of War Between France and Prussia*, the writer undertakes to prove his proposition, by showing the strength of the Prussian frontier from the Weser to Mayence, on the double line of fortresses which belt this territory in advance of Berlin, the weakness of the frontier of Southern Germany, the open condition of the Northern coast; all of which, in the author's view, would force Prussia to lay out her strength for the defense of Northern Germany from French invasion by sea and land, while Southern Germany would fall an easy prey to a French army, based upon the strong positions of Metz, Besancon and Strasbourg, and operating through Kehl; and, with the more assurance of complete success, as Austria would seize the opportunity of entering into the contest to retrieve the losses of Sadowa.

This pamphlet, evidently written in support of French views and interests, by arousing the fears of the South German States, of course met with great favor in France, and its reasonings were received as conclusive. In Prussia, according to French accounts, it produced a tremendous effect; and its introduction into the kingdom was at first interdicted, and finally a reply to it was published at Berlin, in which the writer shows that Prussia, so far from being in the defenseless condition on her northern coasts, as the "Arkolay" pamphlet supposes, had well provided against, and was increasing the means of meeting an attempt of invasion in that quarter; and that so far from leaving Southern Germany, her allies by treaty, an easy prey to a French army, Prussia would take the initiative, by invading France between Metz and Strasbourg, thus covering these States. Many other points in favor of this course by Prussia, of considerable importance, are made by the writer in support of these views; and from what is now daily occurring under our eyes, he, in all probability, drew his inspiration from some very reliable source.

Now pamphlets do not make war, but they are the preludes to it, and no one more than LOUIS NAPOLEON has made better use of them to shape public opinion, and to foreshadow coming events. The French believed what they hoped for, and, with but half an eye, the English Ministry ought to have seen that they were only losing their time and breath in their entreaties and remonstrances with LOUIS NAPOLEON. He was in that condition in which a man believes in neither Moses nor the prophets, but hugs his illusions all the more closely. Even the warning of Count BEUST to him, who in the interest of Austria had no object in deceiving him, and than whom no one was more thoroughly conversant with the feeling in South Germany, as given by Lord BLOOMFIELD, "that he was convinced that if France counted on the sympathies of those States for her cause, she would make a great mistake," and "that he had thought it well, in the interests of peace, to bring this conviction to her knowledge," was unheeded by him. M.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

A Clerical Confidence Man—His Operations in Indiana.

The Decatur County (Ind.) *Press* says: "In Elkhart, Ind., there lived a Rev. JAS. S. GREEN, who, like many others, imagined the Lord called him to preach the gospel, and bring souls to repentance. Mr. GREEN, on the first of February last, accepted a call of the Baptist Church in this city, at $1,000 a year, $300 of which was paid him in advance. He bought JOHN GILCHRIST'S house, also a lot adjoining, owned by B. W. WILSON, the whole amounting to $4,650, giving his note in both instances, secured by mortgage on the property. He and family started on a visit to Baltimore, 27th of June, expressing two large trunks, a heavy box and bundle in advance. Before going he borrowed money as follows: Dr. Wheatly, $10; Jos. Wynn, $250; Ben. Bowers, $250; Jesse Styers, $200; Dr. Ed'llemon, $250; Richard Warthin, $10; William B. Harvey, $250; Samuel B. Hamilton, $450. On the 21st of July he returned alone, and reported that he had disposed of his property in Baltimore for $20,000; that he received no cash therefor, but four notes, one for $6,000, payable Aug. 1, 1870, and three others aggregating $14,000. He tried to cash a $4,600 note at the Citizens' Bank, and left it there a day or so. On close examination the signature was supposed to be the writing of the person who had filled the body of the note, GREEN having said that he drew up the note. The canceling of the stamps had the appearance of having been written by the same person. He was questioned sharply in regard to the matter the next day, when he tried to explain it away by saying that he procured the stamps at the National Bank here, canceled them, and tried to make the writing correspond with the signature. But he smelled a mice, and early the following morning footed it to McCOY'S, four miles east, and got aboard the train for Cincinnati, at which place he wrote Recorder HARVEY a brotherly letter, in which he promised to return on the following Tuesday. Time rolled on; Tuesday came; the sun rose in all its glory, shedding its bright rays upon this wicked earth, upon the just and unjust, saint and sinner; the 9:40 train thundered through our quiet village, but nothing green alighted therefrom. Evening came; the westward-bound train came, too, but alas! the beloved brother came not. The sun set in all its splendor, tinging the leaves with its soft red light; the mocking bird sought its place of rest. The moon arose in all her glory; the [illegible] train passed, and yet the one whose presence was desired by many victims of misplaced confidence came not! The moon rolled on her downward course, the whip-poor-will ceased his doleful song; not a breath of air stirred, not even a [illegible] stirred—in Greensburg. All nature was hushed in repose.

GREEN is a man of about forty-seven years, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion and hair, no whiskers, and has gray eyes, and weighs about [illegible] pounds. He is a very genial, courteous man, a fluent speaker, and is a man that can deceive any one. His sermons were among the best, and the numbers in attendance at the Baptist Church rapidly increased. On opening his house it was developed that he had sent away his silver-ware, most of his dishes, all his clothing, and bedding, except feather ticks. We deeply sympathize with our young friend DICK WARTHIN, and advised him to seek consolation in the blessed thought that 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Territorial Enterprise* predicts the success of the Republican Party in Nevada next Fall.

The Columbus, (Ohio) *Journal* says the Republicans have already begun a sharp campaign, and have a thorough organization.

Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL has virtually been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WHEATON declines to oppose Mr. FARNSWORTH for the Congressional nomination in the Second Illinois District.

Mr. B. Z. SCHOFIELD has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Quincy, Ill., District, for the reason that his business might suffer in consequence thereof.

Hon. Mr. BURCHARD, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE from the Third Congressional District of Illinois, will probably receive the nomination at the Convention to be held on the 30th inst.

Gen. SCHENCK is said to be in daily receipt of letters asking him to reconsider his declination to accept the Republican nomination for Congress. It is understood that he will await the action of the Democracy.

The Cleveland, (Ohio) *Leader* predicts very favorable for the Republican Party at the coming election. The whole delegation is nineteen, of which the Republicans now have fourteen. Three are in doubt, and at least two on the Democratic side.

The Portland *Argus* gives its cordial support to any movement which has for its object the election of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the United States Senate, and all the more from the fact that there is no chance of electing an outright Democrat.

A writer in the Portland *Press* wonders why the present Senators and Representatives from Maine should be dropped, after they have shown so much ability, in order to take up a man for the Senate like Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, who has had no legislative experience as far as Congress is concerned.

Col. MERRIAM, the nominee of the Republican Party in the Eighth Illinois District, served in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Regiment during the war, and was a faithful member of the late Reform State Convention. He is a man of fine education and a wealthy farmer.

The Knoxville, Tenn., *Chronicle* says that it is impossible to insure a complete organization of the Republican Party in that State without a Convention. "We trust," says the *Chronicle*, "that such a Convention will be called at once, and would suggest Thursday, Sept. 30, as the time."

At a meeting of ladies, recently held in Wyoming Territory, to discuss the political situation, a resolution was adopted of which the following is a synopsis: "The ladies would avail themselves of the political privileges and powers bestowed upon them to support for Delegate to Congress the candidate who was possessed of a good moral character, and was favorable to woman's franchise, irrespective of his political proclivities."

The Chicago *Post* says that among the Republicans of the Fifth District a sharp and somewhat acrimonious contest is going on for the nomination of a Congressional candidate. The District Committee and the friends of one aspirant seem to be resolved not to call or participate in a convention, but to submit the choice to a primary election. The friends of the other aspirant cling to the caucus system, and have called a convention.

The Alabama State *Journal* believes that there is no ill-feeling between Gov. SMITH'S friends and the so-called "carpet-baggers," in Coosa and Tallapoosa Counties. The nomination of Major NORRIS for Congress is supported, not because he is a "carpet-bagger," but because he is known to be a good man, sound in his politics and faithful to his trusts. For the same reasons also they recommend the renomination of Gov. SMITH.

The coming Republican State Convention of Missouri, to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers, will number 797 delegates. Each county will have one delegate for every 150 Republican vote cast for President in 1860, and an additional delegate for any fraction of fifty in excess thereof; also, one delegate for every 150 colored males over the age of twenty-one, as shown by the State census of 1868, and an additional delegate for any fraction of fifty in excess thereof.

A Mass-Meeting in Portland in Favor of Gov. Chamberlain for United States Senator.

The Portland, Me., *Press* gives full particulars of a mass-meeting held in that city on the previous night to support Gov. CHAMBERLAIN for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of Mr. MORRILL'S term. One thousand persons were present. Hon. J. B. BROWN occupied the chair.

Mr. BROWN, on taking the chair, spoke briefly, expressing his gratification, at being called to preside at a meeting composed in so large part of the young men of Portland. When there was work to be done he felt like a young man. The signers of the call which has brought us together, believed it a time for a movement somewhat aside from the old party methods of presenting candidates. In time past the people have not had much to say in naming candidates. This is a movement in the other direction. In the years since the close of the war, we all acknowledge the Government has not, in all respects, been as well managed as it should be. For one thing there has been too much special legislation. We pay a fair salary to our Representatives, but not upon which they can support themselves and accumulate, as some have done during their term of office, a large fortune. Enormous land grants have been made to Western railroads, and a large part of the stock of these roads is owned by Congressmen and their friends. He spoke in favor of a reform in our tariff, and other laws, which should relieve the people of a part of the burden now pressing upon them.

Several other speakers followed, among the number being Mr. D. H. CROZIER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. A. J. CHASE read the following dispatch sent to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN:

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN: Two thousand citizens of Portland are gathered in City Hall to-night to express their preference for you as a candidate for United States Senator.

To this the following answer was received;

BRUNSWICK, Aug. 12.

I thank my friends in Portland for this distinguished mark of their consideration.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to organize for the selection of Chamberlain delegates to the County Convention.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

Shocking Murder in Pennsylvania—A Man Butchered Like a Hog.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has the following:

"Mr. WM. H. PEABODY, Justice of the Peace at Connellsville, Penn., writes of a horrible murder committed about thirteen miles from that place, and not far from the Pennsylvania and Maryland line. The body was found about twenty-five rods from the highway hanging in a tree, dressed like a dressed hog, being quartered, the quarters hanging, but the carcass being putrid. On the ground near by were found letters and papers, by which it is evident that the name of the deceased was FRANCIS BOSOM; that he had lived in Syracuse and in Broome County, in this State, and in Michigan, probably Hillsdale; that he had been in the patent-right business, but latterly was a detective, in which capacity he was supposed to be engaged at the time of his murder. It is believed he was murdered by a gang of horse-thieves infesting that region of country.

Binghamton and Detroit papers are requested to mention the case, with a view to apprising relatives, wherever they may be.

Barclay-street, No. 2. Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss. [illegible]—Advertisement.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour stomach and all bowel affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, also Cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at his residence, Fordham, N. Y., GEORGE W. ALLERTON, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of the 11¼ train from Harlem Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ANDREWS.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., ELLA STANTON, infant daughter of John S. and Emily S. Andrews, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Lewis Halleck, M. D., No. 106 Madison-avenue, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

BATTELLE.—In New-York, on the 13th August, ARTHUR IRVING, infant son of Cornelius and E. D. Battelle.

BOGERT.—At No. 758 Greenwich-st., on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, HANNAH RACHEL, wife of John G. Bogert, in her 39th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Perry and 4th sts., on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the New-York Cemetery at Hackensack.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, JAMES A., eldest son of Dennis and Sarah Carolin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

DELANO.—Suddenly, at Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Friday morning, MOREAU DELANO, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 West 29th-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FOULDS.—Suddenly of apoplexy, on Friday, Aug. 12, at Bloomfield, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET FOULDS, in her 60th year, relict of the late Robert Foulds, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLAUDET.—Aug. 8, in Guilford, Conn., FANNY MARGUERITE BROWN, infant daughter of P. W. and M. E. Gallaudet, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 13, HENRY J. S. HALL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Hackensack Episcopal Church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train for Hackensack, per Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., 12 o'clock, noon; return 4 and 5:20 P. M.

JENKS—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, Sunday, Aug. 14, GRENVILLE T. JENKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEFFERTS.—At Garrisons, on the 12th inst., Mrs. HELENA LEFFERTS, widow of John Lefferts, aged 89 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Amity-st., New-York, at 12 M. on Monday, 15th inst., without further invitation.

MILLER.—The members of the New-York Skating Club are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late associate member, Mrs. E. F. MILLER.

A. J. DUPIGNAC, President.

JOSEPH THOMSON, Secretary.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 13, at Branford Point, WILLIAM PRATT, of New-York, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 122 West 11th-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—At Saratoga, on the 12th inst., MINNIE B., daughter of the late Evan Stevenson, of this City.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 15th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 31 East 10th-st., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, 11th inst., GEORGE W., son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Sanford, (Flushing Bay, near Astoria, L. I.,) on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at steam-boat landing, Astoria, to meet the 1½ o'clock boat from Peck-slip, New-York.

STANSBURY.—On Friday, Aug. 12, 1870, EMILY STANSBURY, daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah Stansbury.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. J. Merian, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

TRESTED.—Friday, Aug. 12, at Milton, MINNIE BELL, infant daughter of R. H. and Margaret Trested.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral today at 12 o'clock, from residence of parents 130th-st., near 5th-av. Cars leave 26th-st. at 10½ and 11½ for Harlem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS,
Are now opening their first Fall Importations of WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS. WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DESSERT AND TEA SETS. BOHEMIAN GLASS. FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, in Glass, (from Osler, of London,) Bronze and Ormolu. Also, GORHAM PLATED WARE, and goods of their own manufacture, comprising the finest selections of the above class of goods ever offered in this country.

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AGENTS WANTED.

THE LOST FOUND.

Discovery of the Digby Child at New-Orleans—Story of Its Abduction—Two Arrests Made.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 10.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning, Mr. THOMAS DIGBY succeeded in finding his lost child. After weeks of intense anguish, happiness is at last restored to the bereaved family, and the parents clasp their little one in their arms. Its dreary wanderings, the scenes it has passed through, the treatment it has been subjected to, of course cannot now be described, and the public will be content to know that it is found, and the long search and the dreary watchings are over. It disappeared from its home on the morning of the 9th of June. It will be recollected that the child, in company with its little brother and a young lady, Miss ROSA GORMAN, were playing on Howard-street, between Lafayette and Poydras, at the time in question. Suddenly the fire bells rung out, and the young lady, who had the child in her arms, handed it to the little boy, saying: "Hold MOLLY, while I see where the fire is." "Let me take the boy," said a voice near them, and turning around Miss GORMAN discovered two women, a mulattress, tall and very pretty, and a low-set heavy negress. It was the mulattress that spoke, and extending her arms took the child. She had been seen in the street frequently before, and frequently noticed lavishing carresses on the baby, which from its cunning ways and delicate beauty, usually excites attention, even from strangers. Miss GORMAN went in the direction of the fire, and the two women, one of them carrying the child and accompanied by its little brother, walked around the corner, up Lafayette-street to the corner of Dryades. Here the mulattress stopped, and giving the little boy some money, told him to go to the fruit stand and get some bananas for his sister. The boy went, but when, a moment afterwards, he returned to the place, the baby and the women had disappeared. From that day until this (Tuesday) morning no trace of them could be found. Immense rewards were offered for the discovery of the child and the arrest of the abductress. The entire city was stirred with popular excitement, and young and old united in the search for the stolen child. Day by day as the hunt proved unavailing the sympathy of the community augmented, and no popular event or public calamity ever engaged more fully the feelings and sympathies of the masses. Conjecture runs riot as to the motive of the abductress and her intentions affecting the little one. Some said she was an enemy of the family, and her purpose was revenge. Others, whose imaginations were excited by Voudou superstitions, felt that the child had been stolen for sacrifice in fetish rites. The celebration of this strange mystery on the following 24th of June gave a coloring to the supposition, and an intense fear seized upon the public. But reflection relieved this idea of much of its terror, and the public finally settled down in the conviction that it was taken for some personal motive, whatever that might be. In the meantime, the Police and a number of citizens were incessant in the prosecution of the search. Officers were sent off in every possible direction, and placards and publications describing the child, and reciting the circumstances of its abduction, were scattered broadcast through the land. News from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities, came in, but the information was not reliable. The excitement engendered here was felt with almost the same intensity elsewhere. But of no avail. The child seemed to have as effectually disappeared as if it had sunk into the bowels of the earth. Hope of finding it had almost died out. Some believed it dead—all thought it finally lost.

The mother held her little one tenderly in her arms, her eyes suffused with tears of joy and her whole countenance radiant with an unspeakable happiness. The father was quite beside himself, and could give but little information as to where the child was found. It was uptown somewhere, however, and he could drive to the house. In answer as to how he had found the baby, he replied that a gentleman—an elderly man—had called at his house early in the morning, about 6½ o'clock, and informed him that he had a child at his home that he was quite sure was his (DIGBY's.)

In his excitement at finding the child, DIGBY had forgotten to ask the name of the gentleman, and consequently Capt. BADGER decided that the next step was to go to the house and ascertain the particulars from the gentleman and lady, whoever they might be. Accordingly Mr. and Mrs. DIGBY, with the child, Capt. BADGER, Specials MALONE and JOURDAN, Commissioner GEORGE, and several gentlemen of the Press, proceeded in carriages to the house, No. 49 Chestnut-street, between St. Andrew and Josephine, which proved to be the residence of Capt. JAMES BROADWELL. The bell was rung, and Mrs. BROADWELL came to the door. Capt. BADGER suggested to her that she might be saved further annoyance by indicating who the parties were from whom she obtained the child. That it was necessary that the parties should be found out. Mrs. BROADWELL then said the parties lived in Jefferson City, (Sixth District;) that they had not stolen the child themselves, but that it had been left at the gate of their residence, and had been taken care of by them until turned over to herself and husband on Monday night; that they had first heard of it by receiving a message from the parties to the effect that they had something very particular to tell them. On going to the house they found the child, which the parties were anxious to get rid of, as they were afraid of the responsibility of keeping it any longer; that they had taken the little girl with the express stipulation that if she proved not to be DIGBY's child, they would return it immediately.

She said further that the persons, though colored, were perfectly reliable, and not capable of stealing a child.

Just here Commissioner GEORGE asked if the woman's name was not ELLEN ANGELO, and whether she did not live at the corner of Camp and Bellecastle streets. Mrs. BROADWELL said, "Yes, that is the woman; but I beg that you will not trouble her, as she knows nothing of the abduction. I have known her a long time, and know her to be above anything of the kind."

After some further unimportant conversation, the party left the house. The next thing was to visit the residence of ELLEN ANGELO, and thither Superintendent BADGER and a number of others proceeded.

The house is a somewhat unpretentious cottage, quite embowered in vines and shrubbery, and looks like the residence of some well-to-do retired family. The interior is, however, very handsomely furnished, one room especially having a superb set of rose-wood furniture—the armor door being one large mirror. The appointments all indicate that the inmates did not want for money.

The women of the house, ELLEN ANGELO, or ELLEN FOLLIN, (she is better known by the latter name,) was quite surprised at the visit, and repeated almost verbatim the words of Mrs. BROADWELL. She denied knowing anything of the child, and insisted that it had been left at her gate on Wednesday last by a woman, who, though closely veiled, she believed to be white.

She had only kept the child so long because she thought the woman would return and claim it, but that she had finally turned it over to Mr. and Mrs. BROADWELL. A white lady who has been boarding in the house for some three weeks, stated, however, that the child was there when she arrived. A very aged negro woman cook thought the child had been there about three weeks, and a young son of Mrs. FOLLIN's (about fifteen years old, known by the name of GEORGE BLASS,) said the child had been there about a month. These were all examined separately, and their statements were sufficiently contradictory to warrant an arrest of the woman ELLEN FOLLIN and her son GEORGE BLASS as being accessories to the kidnapping of Mr. DIGBY's child, and having harbored and concealed the same.

They were accordingly arrested, a warrant having been issued upon an affidavit made by Special Officer MALONE, and taken to jail to await appearance before Recorder CAMPBELL. The house, it appears, is what is known as a lying-in hospital, and the woman in charge is a very bright-looking light-colored mulatto, and is said to have considerable property. She has a sister in Mobile named LOUISA MURRAY, who keeps a similar house to her own, and comes over to New-Orleans quite often. Suspicion has attached to this woman in Mobile, and Superintendent BADGER has taken steps to have her arrested.

Lynch Law in Nebraska—A Clergyman Heading a Mob.

The Nebraska papers contain particulars of a case of Lynch law in that State which reflects very seriously on the Christian character of a clergyman, who is reported to have headed a mob, and decided the fate of a murderer by vote:

"A few weeks ago a man named MILLER, who was an abandoned character, set out to go from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Sioux City. On his way he fell in with a man named DUNN, whom he murdered without provocation, and then fled to Council Bluffs, where he was arrested and carried to Ponca. On being incarcerated in jail, MILLER, harassed by the pangs of conscience and the awful fate before him, sent for Rev. Mr. BEARDSHEAR, and said he wished to confess everything. The good man suggested that the murderer make a public confession, which he agreeing to, the minister of Christ assembled some 300 people in the Church, and the Sheriff brought the prisoner before them. A hymn was sung, and a chapter in the Bible on the crucifixion read, and a prayer offered up, after which the murderer arose and addressed the audience, detailing at great length the facts connected with the murder, and confessing himself guilty of the crime.

When he had done, Rev. Mr. BEARDSHEAR stood up and said the assemblage had a solemn duty to perform, and that they must adjudge the prisoner. He wanted all to vote, and would have no shirking or dodging.

He then put the question: "Shall the man MILLER be hung?" and all the assemblage voted in the affirmative except two. The godly man not noticing the small minority, declared the question carried unanimously. The prisoner was then taken out, a rude scaffold erected, and MILLER placed in a wagon and driven under it. The most singular part of this performance was that MILLER seemed to think the matter all right and regular. When asked if he had anything to say why he should not be hung, he replied, "I forgive all my enemies, and have truly repented of my sins. I do not blame any one for what you are about to do. I am reconciled to God, and Heaven is opening to receive my regenerated soul."

The minister assured the prisoner angels were waiting to receive and welcome him into Paradise, and at a given signal the wagon started, and MILLER was left suspended between earth and sky. He died hard, writhing convulsively for about twenty-eight minutes, when a physician advanced, and after a careful examination, pronounced life extinct. The body was then taken down, laid on boards, and placed in the school-house until it could be buried. Throughout the trying ordeal, MILLER was perfectly calm, and even helped to adjust the rope about his neck.

A correspondent says: "We have often had cases of Lynch law in our country, but this is the first attempt to reduce the thing to a system and ceremony. The spectacle of a Christian minister, in his clerical robes, conducting the proceedings of a Lynch Court, is indeed novel, and will no doubt be carefully noted as a new evidence of the progress of American civilization."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There is but little to be said in reference to real estate matters for the past week, as nothing of note has occurred, and the market in every department has been exceedingly dull. Quiet has reigned almost supreme at the Exchange, and the attendance, except on Wednesday, was only nominal. On that day quite a large sale of Westchester County property took place, located at Inwood, Tremont and West Morrisania respectively. The sale was made by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, and amounted in the aggregate to $25,750. The details of the transaction were given in the TIMES exclusively on Thursday. The only sale of City property made at the Exchange during the week was that on Friday, also under the direction of Mr. MILLER, two lots on Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, being disposed of for $5,455. The transfers of the week number but sixty-seven, and the property represented is valued at $1,290,589. In building more activity is displayed, and the weekly list shows a decided improvement, particularly in the class of buildings designed to be erected.

Of suburban property, the only sale attempted was by JOHNSON & MILLER of lots at New-Brunswick, N. J. The transaction was a success as far as conducted, but a storm unfortunately interrupted the proceedings, and a postponement was rendered necessary. Two hundred and forty-two lots were, however, disposed of, bringing in the aggregate over $26,000, a result deemed eminently satisfactory.

For the present week no sales at the Exchange are advertised, and the only sale of property in the vicinity of New-York noticed to take place is that of JOHNSON & MILLER at Carlstadt, N. J. The sale is an adjourned one, and embraces such lots as remain unsold located on the Berry farm. About 500 will be offered, and the sale will take place on Thursday, on the premises, at 1 P. M. Tickets for a free excursion, collation, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

To-morrow the great sale of nearly 1,000 building lots and plots at Scranton, Penn., under the direction of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, comes off. The property is most advantageously located in the heart of the city, and has been well advertised. The lots are each from 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front, by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide. For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about 10,000 twelve years, ago it now numbers upward of 60,000 persons. A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with pure water for domestic or steam purposes. The attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this opportunity for a profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at low figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre at Scranton, and the city is only four or five hours from New-York. The sale will take place on the ground at 10 A. M., and the terms offered are of a liberal character. In the list of property offered at private sale, attention is called to that situated at the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River. This place is particularly desirable for a Summer residence, and combines an extensive water front, with facilities for both river and surf bathing, a good house, stables, and out-buildings are already built, and the ground is well stocked with fruit-trees. The necessary particulars as to title, price, &c., can be obtained of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Roosevelt-st., e. s., 185 ft. n. of Madison-st., 78x123.8x50; Roosevelt-st., e. s., No. 32, 26x½ block x37.8x1 block	55,000
20th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.5½x98.9	13,000
46th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	2,000
60th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	4,400
51st-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 10th-av., 10x100.5	4,250
2d-av. and 107th-st., s. e. corner, 25.2x100	2,600
11th-av. and 59th-st., n. e. corner, 100.5x100	14,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$500
DeGraw-st., s. s., 222 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x100	4,450
Ewen-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 28.9x75	8,000
Henry-st., e. s., 23 ft. n. of Luqueer-st., 84x77	8,000
Hart-st. and Yates-av., s. e. cor., 20x100	7,000
Moore-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	5,500
Moore-st., s. s., 389 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	2,000
Ross-st., n. s., 153 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	9,600
Sackett-st., s. s., 317 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 21x70	11,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-st., 13x95	6,000
9th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 92.6x100	6,000
13th-st., s. s., 172 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	4,200
23d-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,850
Williams-av., e. s., 274 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x100	6,000
Washington-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-st., 100x100; 12th-st., s. s., 247 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100	6,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

New-Brighton.

Castleton-av., w. s., 197 ft. from land of Griswold & Green, 125x25x118x26	$400
Madison-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 1st-av., 50x200	2,040

Westfield.

Beach-st., adjoining land of Jane M. Lambert, 1 663-1000 acres	$592

Middleton.

Wright-st., adjoining Pauline Keppleman's property, 175x47x106	$2,000
McKeon-st., s. s., 275 ft. from Patten-st., 100x100	1,000

Southfield.

Maple-av., s. s., between Tompkins-av. and Cross-st., 150x113x75	$5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

2d-av., e. s., lot No. 138, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$700
16th-av., s. s., lot No. 625, Wakefield, 100x111	200

Morrisania.

Helen-st., s. s., and Courtlandt-av., w. s., 100x300	$29,000
Ella-st. and Courtlandt-av., s. w. corner, Mary E. Thomas' property	7,500
Willis-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 147th-st., 75x106	2,100

New-Rochelle.

Turnpike road, n. s., ½ acre	$3,500

Ossining.

Water-st., e. s., adjoining Mary Cummings', 25x100	$600

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South-st., s. s., corner Summit-st., 83x100	$1,050
South 5th-st., n. s., 108 ft. e. of Coles-st., 21x95	8,000
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block No. 3, Hudson City Terrace Company's map, 100x100	1,300
Clinton-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 30x75	725
South 8th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 50x155x55x130	26,000

Bayonne.

Raymond-av., n. e. s., 342 ft. s. e. of Av. D, 50x190	$1,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 EAST 35TH-ST., BEtween Park and Lexington avs., 22x50x100, and No. 69 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x100, with Butler's pantry extension. Both recently overhauled, papered, painted and frescoed. Also, the new houses Nos. 322 and 324 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 19x70x100. Apply to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 114 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE,
BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 18,
At 1 o'clock, on premises.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 500 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title.

Free tickets of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 5 Lothbury, London.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
(OF THE)
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1878, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL
INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn; No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,895,380 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; is capable of filling either situation; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE-APpearing, pleasant and competent young woman as cook, or would assist with washing; can cook meats, game, pastry, cream, also side-dishes; City or country; the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities for City and country can be had at the magnificent office No. 139 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, MIDdle-aged man, (Dane,) a situation as coachman or gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses in all its branches; understands how to take care of nice carriages and harness; has had fifteen years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call or address C. CHULTZ, International Hotel, corner of William and Duane sts., or C. C., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, in the country; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit and flowers; also, competent to take care of horses, and is a good, careful driver; can milk; willing to be generally useful; has good reference for industry and sobriety. Address M. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS GROOM AND coachman by a competent man; is a thorough groom; good City driver, with long experience in the care and treatment of horses; five years' reference from last place. Address E. L., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober; best City reference. Address G. X., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; the wife is a good washer and ironer. Call or address F. Z., No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious, sober, married man; no incumbrance; understands farming and gardening, and the care of horses and stock; good reference. Address W. A., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman or plain gardener; married, without family; good references. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WILLING AND ACTIVE young Protestant, recently arrived in this country, with testimonials of good character, accustomed at home to the care of cows, horses and poultry, may hear of a situation by addressing FARM, Box No. 2,805 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, STEADY MAN, as carver and steward in a first-class country hotel; to the right man wages no object. Call or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Highland House, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet-nurse. A woman of refined manner and affectionate disposition, Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 440 West 23d-st., New-York, today, between the hours of 12 and 2.

COACHMAN WANTED—A GOOD driver, and must understand his business; an American, married, without incumbrance; no objection to a colored man; situation permanent. Address YONKERS, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORner 25th-st.—Wanted a few desirable servants to fill places now vacant in City and country, viz: Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

ALL COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., can get excellent situations in City or country by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, girls lately landed wanted.

GIRLS WISHING SITUATIONS IN the best families can be speedily suited by calling at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st. No charge till suited. Come one, come all.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—OF GOOD address, for the made-up lace department. Apply to MILLER & GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette*, at Montreal; *Globe*, at Toronto; *Chronicle*, at Quebec; *British Whig*, at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.

The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, Canada, Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement representing themselves as the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is now laid on 6th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 116 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MACY
SUMMER TRADE,
Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and
FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,
Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods,
BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK,
HENRY BOWERS, JR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 228 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FANCHER'S PATENT "CUT-OFF" Valve. Engineers and boiler-builders uniformly indorse it. Apply immediately to C. H. PHELPS & CO., No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold.
Return tickets........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets........$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa....Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24
India.....Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.....Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria....Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.....Wed., Sept. 7
Anglia....Sat., Sept. 10	Dorian....Wed., Sept. 14
Australia....Sat., Sept. 17	Sidonian....Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia....Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia....Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin, (single berth)..$75	Steerage.......$30
To London......80	To London......35
To Paris.......90	To Paris.......38
To Halifax, N. S.......20	To Halifax, N. S.......15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........Sept. 1
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.
O. COHEN & CO., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel-steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. R. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

O. HOLDEN, OFFICIAL NOTARY and Commissioner for United States passports, legal claims, collections, bank protests, &c. Office No. 121 West 49th-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:55 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 15th....6:30 A. M.	Monday, 15th....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Wed., 17th......7:30 A. M.	Wed., 17th......11:30 A. M.
Thurs., 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 18th.....12:00 M.
Friday, 19th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 20th..10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th..2:30 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS H. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Total charges, including board, tuition and books, $200 a year; total charges for normal pupils, $154 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, apply to
JOHN S. HART, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 1 to 13. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 12th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archaeology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.
The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.
There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.
The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.
For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 830 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 830 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST.
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

AS I AM AGAIN TO COMMENCE TO give instructions on the 1st September in fine handwork, for instance, to embroider in white and other colors, hair-work in flower boquets and wreaths, embroidering with pearls, flower-baskets and small trees of leguminous plants, as also sewing, knitting and crocheting, parents wishing to intrust their daughters to me, please call at No. 166 Ludlow-st.
Mrs. SCHNEPPENDAHL.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 5.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 235 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 209 West 28th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEgant furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.
AUG. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.
There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.
The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:
First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.
Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.
Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.
Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.
The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 23d August next.
All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 28th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:
At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.
At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.
At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.
Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.
Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.
Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.
Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.
Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.
Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to
Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:
WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.
I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.
The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 860 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.
Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.
The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.
II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.
III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.
IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.
V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:
Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.
Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.
Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.
Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.
Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager
SIXTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste,
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
in the new Comic Ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA..........KATHI LANNER
To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
OPENING NIGHT.
The managers beg to announce that during the Summer recess the theatre has been
ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY
REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED,
and that they will commence their
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15,
when the
BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
will commence a limited engagement (being his first appearance in New-York in several years.)
MR. BARRETT
will
SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE
in the ever-popular Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will
be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
and an
UNEQUALED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Full particulars in future advertisement.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.
Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
In his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:02 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SALVO OF ARTILLERY!!!
OUR FRITZ
HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY."
FRITZ
successful in the field.
EMMET
successful in
FRITZ.
In Gayler's great comic and sensational drama of FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
now in the SIXTH WEEK
of its TRIUMPHANT CAREER
at WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
having been already witnessed by
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
and unanimously pronounced the
FRESHEST AND BEST ATTRACTION
of the day.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.
Mrs. JAS. A. OATES'
Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)
EVERYTHING NEW.
MEPHISTO.........Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA..........Mr. GEO. L. FOX
The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING AUG. 16.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Coronation March, King William (new). Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont.......Beethoven
3. Waltz, Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust.......Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen.......Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture.......Wagner
PART II.
6. Introduction to third act Medea.......Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18.......Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal.......Liszt
PART III.
9. Overture, Zampa.......Herold
10. Laendler 'S. Hoamweh (by request).......Lanner
Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Masurka, Fraunhers / Polka Schnell, Eljen a Magyar. }.......Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland.......Unger
Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursion parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Our excursion takes place on MONDAY, Aug. 29. Please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, and get your supply of tickets and circulars. All friendly to the Veterans are requested to call also.
Gen. A. RAYMOND,
Col. A. DALLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:
The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.
Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.
Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.
Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.
Also, notes payable on demand.
One with collaterals.........$55,000 00
Book Account.........89,598 00
Coupons (Gold).........30,000 00
For further particulars apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Aug. 5, 1870.
The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer
GALENA,
of 514 tons.
The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.
One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 1,485 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, cargo *Stafford*, from Palermo; immediately after, within their store, 2,240 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, 110 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, all landing ex steamers from Liverpool.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.
JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL. } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.
DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 79 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

SPIRITUALISM AND THE MEDIUMS

The Different Kinds of Spirits—Their Mission and Profits—Whence have they Come?—A Sunday Evening's Seance—Communications on the War—"Old Fritz" and the "Little Corporal" Not at Home.

Spiritualism and spiritualistic circles are subjects by no means unfamiliar. In numerous forms, liquid as well as ethereal, have they made themselves known to mankind. Best known, perhaps, and certainly accompanied with least mystery and doubt, are those spirits which assume a liquid shape, though as to their character and influence for human weal, public opinion is somewhat divided. True it is the time was when a man might partake of a little old Kentucky Bourbon or Pennsylvania rye and live, but since the evil days of internal revenue tax have come upon us, the prevailing opinion seems to be that this globe would turn quite as smoothly on its axis, if these latter day spirits had never resolved to visit this sublunary sphere and reveal their subtle forces to man. Whatever be their mission, whether for weal or woe, certainly they have proved most turbulent spirits in their way; and, as the Police know with sorrow, such spiritualistic circles are by no means conducive to the public tranquillity, breaking up, as they frequently do, in actual and not o'er friendly rows.

These spirits have, however, one feature appreciable in the City of New-York—they are truly democratic in their character. Disdaining to be respecters of persons, they are ready to contribute their services to all mankind, or even beasts, and will accommodate themselves to the pecuniary resources of all, whether coming with an offering of five-cent nickel or a fifty cent Treasury stamp. Yet, behind all their seeming generosity and good offices, there may be sometimes discovered a latent avariciousness. They will, indeed, cause the sorrowing heart to forget its sorrows, but will cruelly permit a deeper and more bitter returning realization of the same sorrow, in order that the sufferer may again become a purchaser of their momentary charm. Prompt and free to affiliate with all classes, they are no less assiduous and unselfish in promoting the interests of each other; for, let one of them but find himself at home in some man's well-garnished apartments, and he is immediately off in search of seven other devils worse than himself, with whom he returns to revel o'er the new conquest.

But, it is of the ethereal spirits we would speak more particularly. These, in common with the former class, have been suspected by some ill-disposed and unappreciative minds, with being natives of regions unmentionable. This impious idea may possibly have originated in the fact, that one of the earliest apostles of Spiritualism, and its most steadfast upholder in this City during the past nineteen years, was previously engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; and people may have thought, that long familiarity with the use of sulphur and brimstone eventually opened the way for direct communication with that subterranean firm which is said to have a monopoly of these commodities. However this may be, and notwithstanding these messengers from the mystic sphere are not above the temptations of filthy lucre, it must be admitted that they hold out promise of most beneficent services to the human race. It was an opportune moment about a quarter of a century ago, when the Fox sisters, of Rochester, set parsons, laymen and women by the ears, with the announcement that they could put to rest all perplexing doubts as to a future state. From that day to this, the newly discovered mode of communication has had its votaries, laboring diligently to utilize it for the behoof of man. These spirits, if true to the terms of their prospectus, issued to the world from time to time, must throw a welcome ray over the pathway of poor perplexed and groping humanity. They have essayed to give us not only correct maps of the Spirit land, and the condition and employment of departed friends there, but they propose to open to us the future of life here and hereafter, and, by way of throwing in some incidental benefits to us in this life, will recover lost bonds or jewels, reveal the form and features of future husband or wife (a perplexing problem to many), and heal all manner of diseases to which human flesh is heir, from hernia to hydrophobia. It is true they have sometimes been suspected of lying and failing of their promise, but of course this is a vile slander, not entitled to a moment's credit. It is no less true that their modes of communication with those in the flesh are somewhat crude and primitive, and hardly in keeping with the march of science in this world, much less the next, and that they frequently engage in very stupid and boyish exhibitions, such as table-turning, and rope-tying and untying. That even these things can be done by them only in the dark, may be all right and proper, but it tends to the conclusion that these spirits "love darkness rather than light," and may, after all, have come from regions where sulphurous air prevails. Indeed, it has been more than once asserted, and stands uncontradicted, that a heavy sulphurous atmosphere has frequently prevailed at spiritualistic seances, and thus, it seems, the connection between spiritualism and match-making may not be very remote.

It is remarkable, too, that nearly all the apostles and believers in Spiritualism have a weird, unearthly look. Among all who assemble at the great head-quarters of the faith, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, there is but one (the jolly, corpulent Dr. ——) who does not look as if they had just beheld a frightful vision, which had "set each particular hair on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine." Spiritualistic visions are, however, probably not too nourishing to the human system; corned beef and cabbage might have a better effect; but, according to JOHN MITCHEL in his entertaining *Jail Journal*, the more infirm the body becomes, the nearer and clearer does the mind's vision of the future seem to grow; and thus it may be, that what English jailers did for the "contumacious and impenitent rebel," these spiritualists have voluntarily inflicted on themselves in preparation for the fulfillment of their high mission.

However much doubt may have been cast on the truthfulness or reliability of these assumed spiritual communications, in times of perplexing doubt even unbelievers are disposed to try the experiment. Now, especially, when amid the confusion of war telegrams, prophecies and speculations concerning the European war, the public mind is in as much anxious uncertainty as was ever maid concerning her future husband, people are ready to welcome any solution that might seem reasonable, even from spirits, (infernal though they might be.) In this frame of mind, doubtless, some few, anxious to discover whether NAPOLEON would finally play the Marseillaise beneath the walls of the Royal Palace in Berlin, or "Old WILLIAM" and "Our FRITZ" should blow their Frankfort fish-horns before the defenses of Mont Martre and command a surrender, assembled at a Spiritualistic circle in Sixth-avenue, last evening, to invoke the aid of the great departed in solving the problem. It was anticipated that none less than "Old FRITZ" himself, or the "Little Corporal" would come to the front on the occasion, and, as we entered, visions of cocked hats and top boots seemed to float amid the haze of the dimly lighted room. At a table in the room sat a tall, angular, spirituelle looking female, dressed in black, while an irregular group of half a dozen persons were scattered around, some of whom were evidently devotees, while others, manifestly curiosity seekers, sat demure and wonder-stricken, as if anticipating some terrible convulsion of nature. On matters of love and absent friends the Spiritualistic priestess seemed, though in the usual vague and general way, to give apparent satisfaction to the young gent and his fraulein, adding the love-laden assurance that the future would be a happy one; but those who came to solve the future of the war, were doomed to disappointment. Neither NAPOLEON or FREDERICK would deign to respond, and the inquirer was left to assume that they were either in close and earnest discussion in the other sphere, or else were present with the armies of their respective countries, and at that moment, perhaps, the great Uncle, through the medium of HOME, was correcting the military errors of the nephew. One other accommodating spirit, however, who failed to gratify us with his name, but whom, we were assured, was quite familiar with the views of the great departed military heroes on matters pertaining to the present war, condescended to communicate the following general remarks in relation thereto. He said, the medium assured us, that the war would be a long one; that at first the Prussians would be victorious, but would be finally beaten by the French; that the contest would finally assume a religious character, and end in a compromise after both sides had become completely exhausted. Thus, though general in its terms and somewhat indefinite, we have at last some reliable information on this all absorbing question. The military inquirer took his leave with the assurance that seances were given during the week, and if he would call again, he might from time to time be able to obtain more definite and satisfactory communications.

Descending the shadowy stairs we leave the sulphurous odors behind, welcome the cool air sweeping down from the north-west, and mentally pray to be delivered from quacks, whether in medicine, morals, or prophecy.

Reunion of the Long Island Presbyterians.

The Old and New School Presbyteries of Long Island will meet at Southold to-morrow, for the purpose of reunion. The Presbytery of Long Island will include Suffolk County, except Huntington, the extreme western town, which is joined to Queens. The number of members will be about 3,300. There will be nearly fifty clergymen. At the time of the separation, thirty years ago, the Presbyteries contained the following ministers: Revs. Jonathan Huntington, Abraham Luce, Ralph Smith, Daniel Beers, Jonathan Robinson, John D. Gardner, Jos. A. Copp, Amazi Francis, Ezra Youngs, S. B. Ely, H. N. Wilson, and Samuel Kellog. Of the entire number the four last named are the only ones living. Rev. EZRA YOUNGS, of Cutchogue, is the only one now residing in the county.

Among the clergymen who will attend the reunion exercises is Rev. PHINEAS ROBINSON, the author of "Immorality," and of other poems. He was ordained at Southold on Aug. 29, 1827.

Among the clergymen of the Presbytery are natives of several countries, and of some half dozen States, graduates of seven colleges and of nearly as many theological seminaries.

Rev. WM. B. REEVES, of Quogue, will deliver a discourse in the evening. Other eminent speakers, both from the county and elsewhere, will take part in the exercises.

THE RIOT AT MAMARONECK.

Accurate Account of the Fight—About 180 Italians Engaged Against a Large Body of Irishmen—The Former Defeated—No Lives Lost.

The reports which were made, yesterday, in regard to the riot at the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Saturday last, appear to have been greatly exaggerated, the result being less serious than was first announced. It seems that there were 500 laborers employed in making improvements at Grand Park, of which number 235 were Italians, the rest being mostly Irishmen. Both classes exhibited a feeling of unfriendliness toward each other. Recently it was decided to discharge the Italians, many of whom behaved in an insubordinate manner. The work which was laid out for the season having been nearly completed, several of the Italians were accordingly discharged, on Thursday afternoon, after they had been paid off. On Friday more discharges were made, and about 180 Italians visited Mr. WILSON's office, in a solid body, for the purpose of procuring their wages. They blockaded the entrance to the office, and one incensed young Irishman offered to force his way through their line. In attempting to do so he used rough means, and the Italians resisted his conduct by striking him twice on the head with a shovel, inflicting painful wounds. The appearance of blood which followed created an impression that the man had been stabbed, and this was the incentive for a general fight between the Italians and a body of the Irish laborers, in which sticks and stones were hurled about in a lively manner by the combatants. The Italians took a position on the railroad track, on an elevated portion of ground, and then commenced throwing missiles at their adversaries. The Irish immediately mustered in full force, and subsequently made a united attack on the Italians, amid wild yells. The latter fled in various directions, the majority of them running down the track toward New-Rochelle, a few miles below. Many of the fugitives had not received the money due them at the time they ran. During the skirmish several of the fighters received injuries, but not of a severe character, however.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Pickpockets—Minor Larcenies—Almost a Homicide—Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths.

EDWARD ROUHER was arrested, yesterday, and was subsequently arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having stolen $15 in money and a quantity of clothing, valued at $20, from the room of JOSEPH WEBER, at No. 40 Eighth-street. The prisoner was the only one who had access to the apartment besides the occupant. He was fully committed.

HENRY DINO, colored, aged fifty, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 155 Stanton-street.

HENRY CARROLL, of No. 48 James-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice QUINN at the Tombs, against JAMES KEATING, who stabbed him in the arm on Saturday night. The accused was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A distressing accident occurred on Saturday, at Blackwell's Island, one of the keepers, Mr. JOSEPH KNOX, being accidentally drowned. Some visitors were ferried to the island in a small row-boat, and one of them attempted to land by climbing up the sea-wall, displacing a large coping-stone, which fell into the boat and caused it to fill and sink. In assisting a lady, Mr. KNOX was drawn under by the current, and drowned. The other passengers were rescued with great difficulty. The body of the deceased was recovered, and a Coroner was subsequently notified. Mr. KNOX was forty years of age, and saw service in the late war. He had been a keeper on the island for six years.

GEORGE PAUL was arraigned before Justice QUINN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $275, from the vest pocket of JOSEPH CURRAN, residing at No. 125 West Seventeenth-street. The complainant was standing on the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets when he felt a sudden pull at his watch-chain, and then ascertained that his timepiece had been taken—the broken chain being all that was left him. PAUL was standing near him at the time, and was accordingly arrested. The Magistrate held him for trial. The watch was not recovered.

ALFRED STEWART, aged eight years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 79 Charlton-street.

BRIDGET HORAN, aged twenty-eight, native of Ireland, who was severely burned on Saturday night, at No. 15 West Forty-first-street, by the explosion of some alcohol or kerosene, while filling lamps, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. Coroner FLYNN gave a permit for the removal of the body to No. 112 East Twelfth-street, where an inquest will be held.

At an early hour yesterday morning, WM. DAVIS, aged nineteen, of No. 3 Washington-street, strayed into the apartments of MARGARET DUNN, at No. 1 Bridge-street. He was partially intoxicated at the time, and threw himself on her bed. Mrs. DUNN, who is a washerwoman, was absent when he entered. On returning she found DAVIS asleep, after which she awoke him and ordered him out of the room. DAVIS refused and called her vile names, which so angered the woman that she seized a common hatchet and struck him three times on the head with the weapon, causing dangerous wounds. The man became insensible, and as the neighbors became alarmed they notified the First Ward Police, who arrested MARGARET and conveyed the wounded man to the Park Hospital. Mrs. DUNN was arraigned before Justice QUINN, at the Tombs, during the forenoon, when she was remanded to await the result of the wounds inflicted by her. The wounded man was in a semi-comatose condition at a late hour, and there were no hopes entertained of his recovery, though one symptom existed that he had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. The woman seemed in no way sorry for the desperate attack she had committed.

On Saturday evening the rowdy portion of the First Ward Pleasure Club indulged themselves in a free fight at Hamilton Park, when they used pistols, stones and clubs, several persons being severely injured. Capt. GUNNER and a squad of Police was summoned, when they arrested several of the combatants and drove the rest into the street.

HERMAN BALTER, aged fifty-two, of Patterson, N. J., leaped into the East River at the foot of Tenth-street, but was rescued in an exhausted condition and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTIN MCCORMACK, of No. 172 Madison-street, was arraigned at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, on a charge of feloniously assaulting his relative, THOMAS MCCORMACK. The prisoner drew a knife with which he stabbed THOMAS in the side, inflicting a serious wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoner was committed to await the result.

A number of First Ward roughs were arrested by a squad of officers from the Nineteenth Precinct, at Hamilton Park, on Saturday night, and were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct and reckless use of fire-arms. They gave their names as THOMAS EGAN, DANIEL HOLLAND, BENJAMIN CROWLEY, MICHAEL O'SHEA, and PATRICK MALONE. EGAN fired two shots into a crowd of about 400 people, who were present in the ball-room of the hotel at the time. As Sergeant SCHULTS was in the act of arresting EGAN, MALONE presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened to shoot him unless he desisted. They were all remanded for examination.

DAVID MURPHY was committed, at the same Court, on a charge of assaulting HENRY MEYERS, of No. 204 East Forty-second-street, on Saturday night, in Sixty-first-street, and of robbing him of $3.

MATHEW WHELAN and THOMAS H. MURRAY were also brought up on a charge of assaulting ROBERT FISHER, of No. 258 Mott-street. FISHER was going home from a picnic and had two ladies with him at the time the prisoners met him. The latter drew heavy lager-beer glasses from their pockets and struck at FISHER. It was supposed that their intention was to rob him; however, they were prevented from so doing by the timely arrival of two officers of the Nineteenth Precinct. FISHER not appearing to prosecute, they were discharged.

Large Catholic Procession in Jersey City—Unvailing of a Monument.

The Catholics of Jersey City and vicinity paraded in large numbers, yesterday, on the occasion of the unvailing and blessing of a monument lately erected to the memory of Rev. JOHN KELLY, late pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, who died about four years ago. The procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, FRANCIS MCDONALD, Esq., and his assistants, formed at 3 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets. Some forty-five different religious and benevolent societies were present, together with the Emmett Guards, under command of Capt. O'KANEKLE, and a platoon of Police. The number of persons in line was between 3,500 and 4,000. The sidewalks were thronged with spectators. The line of march was through Grand and Grove streets, and Newark, Palisade, Hoboken, Bergenwood, St. Paul's, and Tonnelle avenues to St. Peter's Cemetery, where the monument stood. Arrived at the Cemetery the monument was unvailed, the band, meanwhile, playing a funeral dirge. A panegyric on the life of Father KELLY was then delivered by Rev. PATRICK BURNS, of Camden, N. J., who, in eloquent terms, described the deceased as an able and diligent pastor and friend. He took for his text a verse from the Book of Ecclesiasticus, as follows: "The memory of the just shall be an everlasting remembrance." In closing, he said that the monument was a fitting and lasting memento of the love and respect of the Catholics of Jersey City toward a good and deserving Christian. The ceremony of blessing the monument was then performed by Rev. Father CORRIGAN, the present pastor of St. Peter's Church, after the usual custom of the Catholic Church. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession marched to Five Corners, Hudson City, where it was dismissed, after a review by the Marshal. Several societies from Hoboken, Greenville and Guttenburg took part with those from Jersey City in the celebration.

The monument is of white marble, and is a plain shaft, twenty-eight feet in height, surmounted by a beautiful marble cross. It was designed by P. C. KELLY, of Brooklyn, and was cut and finished by BODWELL & WILSON, of Hallowel, Me. It cost $5,000. It was erected under the auspices of the Father Kelly Monument Association of Hudson County, and was commenced in 1867. The inscriptions upon the faces appropriately declare its object, and serve to perpetuate the name and memory of the deceased. Father KELLY had been pastor of St. Peter's Church for over twenty-two years at the time of his death.

The Orangemen's Parade—It Will Not Take Place Today—A Sensible Conclusion.

The recent announcement that the Orangemen would positively parade today, led many persons to suppose that the long-deferred riot would probably come off after all. The Ribbonmen were loud in their threats of vengeance upon their hereditary foes, in case they persisted in parading, the Catholics seemingly forgetting that the Orangemen had fully as much right to appear in procession as the St. Patrick Societies.

One of the TIMES' reporters sought an interview with one of the Past Grand Masters of the Orange Order, yesterday, and ascertained from him that there was a general feeling in the body that the parade ought to be made, the members being naturally indignant at the terrorism wielded over them by their opponents. But calmer counsels prevailed and it was finally determined that the parade should be given up, as in case of an attack upon them by the Ribbonmen there would be loss of life for no good purpose.

It is therefore understood that the Orangemen will not appear today, but Superintendent JOURDAN will no doubt see that there is a sufficient force of Police ready at hand in case these factions should chance to come into collision. If the Orangemen and Ribbonmen do raise a riot between them, there will be bloodshed, no doubt, for apart from the combatants, the Police will show no mercy to those they happen to find disturbing the public peace.

A Nuisance Sanctioned by the Health Board.

Loud complaints have been made against certain manure manufacturers who have taken possession of a vacant lot fronting on the North River, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, with the intention of using it in the work of preparing manure for market. The air in the vicinity is constantly impregnated with offensive and poisonous odors, arising from a mass of foul matter which has been deposited in the lot. The old Board of Health refused the authors of the nuisance a permit to carry on their business, at the request of the residents of the neighborhood, but since the new Board has been in power, thousands of loads of manure have been dumped at the place. The owners of the manure heap recently asked the present Board to sanction the nuisance, which they did, despite the protestations of Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH. The following was the vote in the Board in regard to the granting of a permit: Yeas, BRENNAN, GROSS, MULLALY and CECCARINI; Nays, BOSWORTH and STEPHEN SMITH.

Singular Interment of Still-Born Children in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CLARKE, residing on Bond-street, near Douglass-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday, for violating the law in relation to interments. His wife having given birth to a still-born infant, he inclosed it in a cigar-box and buried it at the intersection of the streets named, in an open lot, without notifying the Coroner. He stated to the Captain of the Third Precinct Police that this was the fifth he had buried in that way, all of them having been still-born.

Thermometrical Changes Yesterday.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	68	4 P. M.	74
8 A. M.	69	6 P. M.	73
10 A. M.	70	8 P. M.	71
Noon	74	10 P. M.	70
2 P. M.	75	12 P. M.	68

THE COAL TRADE.

A Review of the Situation—Increase of Tolls and Prices—Advice to Consumers—Utilizing Coal-Dust.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 13.

The coal-consuming public are now being urged to lay in their Winter's supply of coal at as early a day as possible, on account of a probable rise in the price of the commodity in case of their failure to do so. This advice, always proper at this season of the year, is much more so at the present time. Though the miners have agreed to go to work at reduced rates, it appears that the public are not to obtain any benefit from the reduction. This, however, is what might naturally be expected from former experiences. Cold weather is always made use of as an excuse for a rise in price, whether there is much of an increased demand or not. Consumers, if they are of the thrifty kind, who have a lookout ahead now and then, always purchase their Winter's supply at about this time of the year, so as not to be troubled with the increased rates. But some of these are holding back from purchasing just now, in expectation of a decline on account of the resumption, which, having taken place at a lower rate of wages, should put an increased supply in the market at low rates. The very abundance of the supply itself should lower the price, if nothing else. But it seems that the railroad companies are to advance the tolls for carriage proportionate to the decline in prices caused by the increased supply and the low wages, so that the consumers at this market will not obtain any direct benefit from the resumption. Under these circumstances those who are waiting for the expected decline are urged to buy at once, as it is thought that the present are the lowest prices which we will have this season. The rates of toll and transportation will be increased fifty cents per ton on the 1st of September, and the other transportation companies are expected to follow this lead. It is said that these rates may be increased again on the 1st of October, which is not at all unlikely, seeing who it is that does it. Coastwise freights will in all probability be advanced also. For this consumers at large have to thank the Reading Railroad Company, who, not content with present rates, which barely if hardly allow Philadelphia merchants to compete with those of New-York, are determined to stick close to the margin, leaving every inch possible for themselves.

The public is, however, warned not to rush into the market, and by so doing produce a rise, but to go in easy, as it were, taking it lightly, and being not at all anxious, as under usual circumstances, though a decline cannot be looked for. No advance in figures at this port will take place at present. A regular but not overwhelming trade, using up the increased supply, will tend to keep prices down. The holding back of all purchasers, on the contrary, will only tend to produce an upward tendency. On Wednesday last the miners at Summit Hill, in the Lehigh region, resumed work upon terms satisfactory both to themselves and the Company. These mines had been idle since February, and the effect of this idleness upon the workmen can be better imagined than described. In the Lehigh region the strike at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation mines is at an end, the men having decided to resume work on the Company's terms.

At Mauch Chunk, during the past week, there were shipped over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads and the Canal, 110,935.07 tons. The previous week there were 118,250.08 tons shipped, a decrease of 7,315.01 tons for the week. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 113,591.14 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 2,656.07 tons. The active and excited feeling which prevailed in the Philadelphia market during the early part of the week has settled down to a steady demand for immediate shipments. The following are current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending Aug. 11:—

Bangor, $2 10@$2 25; Bath, $3; Boston, $2 25@$2 40; East Cambridge, $2 25; Davenport and dis., $2 25@$2 30; Dorchester, $2 25; Newburyport, $2 25; New-Bedford, $1 75; Providence, $2; Pawtucket and tow, $1 90; Allen's Point, $1 85; Norwich and tow, $1 75@$1 95; Norwalk, $1 70; Stonington, $1 75; Brooklyn, $1 30; New-York, $1 30; Jersey City, $1 25@$1 30; Norfolk, $1; Marblehead, $2 25. From Baltimore: Philadelphia, $1@$1 09; New-York, $1 85@$1 90.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are forty cents per ton higher:

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 25@$4 40; do. Steam-boat, $4 50@$4 60; do. Broken, $4 50@$4 70; do. Egg, $4 50@$4 70; do. Stove, $4 50@$4 70; do. Chestnut, $3 70@$3 90; Shenandoah Steam-boat, $4 60; do Broken, $4 75; do. Egg, $4 75; do. Stove, $4 75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The question of utilizing the coal-dust and screenings is again being agitated, and a series of experiments are being made, with some shadow of success. An experiment vastly more important is now being made by a wealthy gentleman of Pittsburg, to discover a perfect consumption of the smoke from bituminous coal. If he succeeds in his anticipation, Pittsburg alone will economize an immense amount in fuel, and will be rendered free from the heavy, dark clouds of smoke that forever hang gloomily above it, and which fill the atmosphere, fuscating everything and giving the city a dingy, funeral-like appearance every day of the year.

RETRIBUTION IN KANSAS.

Shooting Down of Horse Thieves and Murderers—The Facts of the Case.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives additional particulars of the shooting three desperadoes in that State, some time since:

For a long time this State has been infested with a horde of horse-thieves and cut-throats, having for their President, or "head centre," a man named SANDERSON, who resided at Junction City, where he owned considerable property, and was reported worth $75,000 or more, all of which was acquired by robberies and horse stealing. Three stone houses near the river were owned by him and occupied by infamous women, thieves and murderers. A billiard saloon in the town was also his property, and was a rendezvous for the outlaws of that section. SANDERSON and his sons, JONATHAN and GEORGE, were known through the section of the country west of the Missouri as desperate men, who held human life at a low valuation, and were feared and avoided by their peaceable neighbors.

The circumstances leading to the tragedy of July 29, at Humboldt, are as follows: About a year and a half ago, Mr. REYNOLDS, a very respectable and wealthy citizen of Allen County, and brother of Judge REYNOLDS, was found dead, suspended by the neck to a tree. A large card was attached to his feet, on which was written: "Horse-thieves, beware! You are known." As there was a vigilance committee in that section at this time, it was at once surmised that the murderers, to avert suspicion from themselves, endeavored to direct it toward the members of the committee. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the murdered man's brother, and an additional $1,000 by the county, for the apprehension of the murderers. Detectives were employed, and every exertion used for their discovery, but to no purpose, and until the 25th of July last it seemed as if the murderers would go unpunished. But "murder will out" in some instances at least. On the above date, the victim's son, a young man, received a notice from a man named TUCKER, saying that he had an important confession to make. This TUCKER was a known horse-thief and desperado, and was connected with SANDERSON's gang. Young REYNOLDS went to see him, and was told under pledge of protection for himself, that he had been hired by SANDERSON and another man whose name he refused to divulge, to go with them and murder REYNOLDS. He was to hold their horses, for which service he was to receive $100, to which he agreed. They repaired to a road over which Mr. REYNOLDS was expected to pass, and concealed themselves in the bushes. After waiting nearly four hours REYNOLDS was seen approaching. SANDERSON stepped out to meet him, when REYNOLDS spoke, saying, "Hallo, Tom." SANDERSON answered the salutation by striking him on the head with the butt of his revolver, knocking him off his horse, when the other man came up and strangled him with his hands. They found about $1,600 on his person, and also took his watch and other valuables, and affixed the card before referred to.

Young REYNOLDS, on receiving this information, secured the services of the Deputy Sheriff, and started after ANDERSON, whom they found standing in his door. He, on seeing them approach, divining their object, told them that if they would lay aside their arms he would surrender. They consented to do so, when ANDERSON, grasping a double-barreled gun standing near him, fired upon them, wounding young REYNOLDS very severely, and the Deputy Sheriff slightly. Then, emptying the six chambers of his revolver, again wounding the deputy, he made his escape. On these facts becoming known, the Sheriff, with a posse of twenty-five men, started in pursuit. He was soon found in one of his houses, and surrendered without resistance, and was taken aboard the cars with his two sons, GEORGE and JONATHAN, and carried to Humboldt, where, at 2½ P. M., on the morning of the 29th ult., they found a mob of nearly 300 infuriated, armed men assembled to meet them. Immediately on leaving the cars they were seized by the mob, the Sheriff and his posse being powerless to protect them. After going a short distance the old man broke loose and started to run, but was shot dead, being pierced by over thirty rifle and revolver balls. JONATHAN soon after endeavored to escape, and was also shot dead, the mob finishing the exercises of the morning by hanging GEORGE soon after. Although the manner of taking their lives is deprecated by law-abiding citizens, a feeling of relief is experienced by all that the country is rid of these desperadoes, and since their "taking off" a general exodus of suspicious characters has been noticed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, aged thirty-three, of No. 38 Mulberry-street, quarreled last night in the hallway of No. 31 Mulberry-street, with JOHN SULLIVAN, alias "the Kid," when the latter stabbed him in the neck and back, causing such severe injuries as to necessitate his removal to the Park Hospital. SULLIVAN was arrested.

ADAM G. VAIL, of No. 358 Broome-street, was yesterday evening indulging in the dangerous amusement of recklessly shooting at pedestrians while standing on the corner of Laurens and Prince streets. Officer FITZSIMMONS, of the Eighth Ward, attempted to arrest him, when he shot the officer in the right leg, the bullet passing into the other leg. VAIL was arrested by Sergt. MALONEY, and FITZSIMMONS was sent home.

FRANK W. ECKHART, a German, aged forty-one, recently from California, committed suicide yesterday, by swallowing a quantity of nicotine at his residence, No. 342 East Seventeenth-street. He was driven to despair by the refusal of his wife to live with him.

GEORGE SADWELL, aged sixty-four, of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, attempted suicide by leaping into the North River off the ferry-boat *Lydia*. He was rescued by the boat-hands.

CATHARINE CONWAY and MARGARET DUFFY quarreled, yesterday, at No. 239 Mott-street, when CATHARINE stabbed the other with a pair of scissors over the left eye, for which she was arrested.

A lecture on the relations of the atmosphere to life and health will be given by Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street. It will be accompanied by mechanical and chemical demonstrations.

BROOKLYN.

THOMAS JENNINGS, an express man, residing at No. 35 Bridge-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday, for bigamy, on complaint of ALICE QUIRK, of No. 300 Bergen-street, whom he married about one year ago. He had a wife and two children living in this City at the same time, as is alleged.

The stable of WILLIAM GALAWAY, at the corner of Monroe-street and Nostrand-avenue, was entered on Saturday night by thieves, who carried away about $75 worth of harness.

About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a three-story frame building on Noble-street, near Franklin-avenue, E. D., owned by JOHN H. KEYSER. The entire damage done will not exceed $160.

On Saturday a boy named HENRY YATES, employed in the office of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, had his hand badly hurt by being caught in a printing press. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The liquor-store of JOHN B. RILEY, at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets, was entered and robbed at an early hour, yesterday morning, by some person or persons unknown.

LONG ISLAND.

By a recent decision of Attorney-General AKERMAN, to the effect that unexpended balances of former appropriations cannot be made available, the Superintendent on the Lighthouse at Race Rock, at the western end of Fisher Island, has been compelled to stop work. There was an unexpended balance of $90,000, and Congress only voted $10,000 for the prosecution of the work, in view of this balance.

During the last ten years the number of deaths, in Suffolk County, of persons over one year of age, as compared by Hon. H. A. REEVES, was 3,363, with an aggregate age of 150,587 years 8 months, or an average of 44 years 9 months and 10 days.

Much indignation is being felt by the sufferers of the recent severe fire, on account of the criminal carelessness of the workmen on the new clearing, and who, it is now charged, did not take the usual precaution to confine the flames to the tract which it was desired to burn. As the returns of losses slowly come in the amount gradually increases. Already a loss of $175,000 is shown, and it is believed that it will reach $250,000. Contrary to first published reports a great deal of cord-wood has been destroyed.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL and JOHN BROWN, aged respectively twenty-six and thirty years, were caught stealing peaches from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad, yesterday, by the private watchman of the Company in Jersey City, and were taken to the Police station. They were locked up to await an examination.

MARY A. CONWAY, the child who was run over by the ice-cart of FREDERICK W. BACHMAN, on Saturday, in Jersey City, and whose head was crushed by the wheels of the cart passing over it, died yesterday afternoon. Coroner BURNS was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Yesterday the horse-cars of Newark run on all the lines in the city for the first time, much to the displeasure of those who opposed the movement, and to the delight of those who approved their running. Early in the day the cars mostly were empty, but later those going to the suburbs were crowded. Col. CUMMINGS, of Woodside, had threatened that if the cars on that part of the line should be run on Sunday he would stop them. Accordingly, when the Broad-street-Belleville car passed Woodside he took measures to have it stopped, and caused the conductor and driver to be brought before a Magistrate, who took their recognizance to appear this morning and answer to a charge of violation of the State laws. They were then released and the cars and horses sent to the stable. Col. CUMMINGS subsequently caused the conductor and driver of the Bloomfield car to be served in the same manner.

Yesterday Justice DREW, of the Police Court, at Newark, went to the house of LOUIS BUMBLE, No. 12 Beacon-street, and took his deposition, which was in substance as follows: That ADAM SMITH and PHILIP MAYER, of West Newark, assaulted him in a terrible manner, kicking him and otherwise injuring him, and that ADAM SMITH also struck him in the left side with a knife, causing a dangerous wound. It is throught that BUMBLE may recover, though his wounds are serious. His assailants have been arrested.

A young man named CHARLES KITLETT, of Newark, was arrested last night for committing an assault on a very old man named ROBERT DOVER.

JAMES MURRAY, of Newark, was sent, on Saturday, by Mr. B. DODD, of Broad-street, to a bank with a check for $60 to get cashed. MURRAY appropriated it to his own use. He was arrested and will be examined today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅛	91⅛
Consols for account	91⅛	91¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	86	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	85½	85½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85	85
U. S. 10-40s	83½	83½
Illinois Central Railroad shares	106	106
Erie Railway shares	17½	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	21	22

Advices from Amsterdam say that United States Bonds are the only exception to the steadiness of the stock market.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 13.—United States securities heavy; 5-20s have declined to 90 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Bourse—Rentes opened at 65f. 45c.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—SUGAR easier, at 31s.@31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot, and flat at 26s. 9d.@27s. for do. afloat. Refined PETROLEUM quiet. Common RESIN dull. TALLOW dull at 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, steady and closed quiet. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P.M.
Middling Uplands	8¾d.	8¾d.
Middling Orleans	9d.	9d.
		Bales.
Total sales for the day		12,000
Total sales for export and speculation		2,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d. ₱ cental, for California White; 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s.@10s 1d. for Red Winter. Corn, 30s. 9d. ₱ quarter. for European. PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 14s. ₱ cwt.

SHANGHAI, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Fine Black TEAS have advanced, but Common and Medium grades have a downward tendency; the stock is 90,000 chests. The market for Green TEAS (Pingsuey) opened at 38 taels ₱ picul for fine sorts; the demand for the American market was improving. The rates are 15@20 ₱ cent. above last year's opening prices—quality considered. A large business is doing in SILKS; the market is firm, and the demand steady; the settlements for the month are 9,000 bales; exports to America, 121. Exchange on London, 6s. 1d.; on Paris, 7f. 65c.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The following were the quotations of merchandise at the close of business yesterday: SUGAR—There is a small business doing, but prices are firmer; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9@9¼ reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 30,000 boxes and 2,200 hhds., including 15,000 boxes and 1,900 hhds. to the United States; stock remaining in the ware-houses at Havana and Matanzas, 265,000 boxes, 4,000 hhds. FREIGHTS flat; shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unfavorable advices from abroad. BACON steady at 19½c. COAL-OIL firmer; in tins, 4¼@4½ reals; in bbls., 4¼ reals. FLOUR buoyant at $9 75@$10 50. HAMS steady; American Salted, 25c.; American Sugar-cured, 27½c. LARD active at 21¼c. in kegs, 23½c. in tins. LUMBER firm for White Pine at $30 ₱ M., and in demand for Pitch Pine at $30@$32. POTATOES in demand at $5 87½. TALLOW steady at 12½c. BOX SHOOKS dull at 8 reals. HOOPS, $55 for Long, $50 for Short. WAX steady; Yellow, $9 12½ ₱ arroba; White, $12 25. EXCHANGE dull and unsettled.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE quiet; State held at $1 25. CORN very dull and lower; only one bag lot of round Yellow sold, at $1 05. OATS very quiet and dull. BEEVES—The market rules at 8c.@8¾c. for good butchering Steers, averaging from 1,200@1,300 lbs., and 7c.@7½c. for those weighing 1,050@1.175 lbs.; Bulls weighing 750@800 lbs. sold down to 2½c.@3c., and Texas and Cherokees 4c.@6¼c.; the latter price was only obtained for those fattened in Kentucky. SHEEP and LAMBS—With increased receipts the market has ruled dull; good fat Sheep are scarce and wanted, while of all other descriptions there is an over-abundant supply, with no buyers. There is a very moderate inquiry for Lambs for the South, but at a moderate reduction upon the prices realized last week; very few are wanted for the East, and only very choice Sheep or Lambs for the New-York market. Sheep are off ¼c.@¼c., and Lambs are down fully ½c., with moderate sales at 6c.@8c. HOGS—The supply is on the increase, but there are but few inquiries; the only sale was 82 head for New-York, at 9¼c., averaging 290 lbs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 31. CORN dull; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 90c., and 400 bushels do. at 92c. OATS quiet. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $31@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York; $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—27,700 bushels Wheat, 6,900 bushels Barley, 2,879,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—21,700 bushels Wheat, 1,750,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, July 13.—FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal and neglected. CORN firmer; sales, 42,000 bushels at 81½c.@82c., and car lots at 82c., all No. 2 Western. OATS dull; sales in car lots were made at 45c. for Old Western. RYE—No inquiry, nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. PEAS—Market bare. SEEDS—New Timothy was sold at $6@$6 50. PORK dull at $30 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17½c.@18c. HIGHWINES, nominally 98c.@$1. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by the Canal—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by the Railroad—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 22,300 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet but firm for high grades; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 90 bales; coastwise, 38 bales; total, 128 bales. Exports, to Great Britain, 3 bales, first new Cotton from Louisiana; stock, 39,382 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 35; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, $1 02½; White, $1 05. OATS—St. Louis, 52c.@57c.; Galena, 60c. BRAN, $1. HAY in light supply; Prime, $26. PORK, $31 50@$32. BACON weaker; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 25¼c.@26¼c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 05. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 130; New-York Sight, ¾c. premium. GOLD, 117¼@117⅜.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. COTTON dull at 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 30. CORN quiet at $1 05. RYE quiet at 85c. OATS quiet at 40c. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $30. BACON, 14¾c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17½c. HAMS, 25c. for Sugar Cured. WHISKY—Raw, 95c. TOBACCO—Sales 93 hhds. at $5@$5 50 for Frosted Trash; $5 75@$6 50 for Common to Good Lugs; $6 75@$8 for Low Leaf; $8 50@$36 for Medium Leaf to Medium Bright Wrappers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19½c.@20c.; do Gulf, 20½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Ohio and Indiana do., $7 25@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$9. WHEAT dull; Old Red, $1 50; New, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 03@$1 05; Mixed, 95c.@99c. OATS in limited demand; Old, 58c.@60c.; New, 50c.@53c. CLOVER-SEED sells at $7@$7 75. TIMOTHY at $5@$5 25. FLAX-SEED, $2 35. COFFEE steady; low grade Rio, 15½c.@16c.. gold. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. LARD, 16¾c.@17¼c. PETROLEUM irregular; Crude nominal at 15½c.@16c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY nominal at $1@$1 01 for iron-bound Western.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Nothing done; held above the views of buyers. CORN dull at 75c.@80c. OATS quiet at 30c.@40c. for New; 50c.@55c. for Old. RYE 80c.@85c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull at 18¾c. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.; demand light. PROVISIONS quiet and unsettled; no accurate quotations can be given. Mess PORK offered at $29. Bulk MEATS—13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17½c. for Sides. LARD offered 15¾c. EXCHANGE unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—EXCHANGE par. FREIGHTS quiet and firm. FLOUR dull, with a small business. WHEAT quiet; during the afternoon, $1 04@$1 04½, seller last half this month; $1 12½, seller September, for No. 2; CORN unsettled, closing with no buyers; No. 2, 73c.; during the afternoon dull at 72½c., seller last half this month; 73½c. seller September. OATS steady at 59c. for cash. RYE quiet at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at $1 13@$1 14 cash. HIGHWINES firm at 91c.@92c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $28 75. LARD, 15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c.; Short Rib Middles, 15½c. CATTLE quiet and nominal, with a light supply. HOGS weak at $9 10@$9 25 for Common; $9 50@$9 65 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 60,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 204,200 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; good stock very scarce. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Prime Maryland, $1 50@$1 55; Good to Prime, $1 35@$1 45; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 70; Western, $1 38@$1 45. CORN—White, $1 08@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 07. OATS—45c.@48c.; RYE—85c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull and weak at 97c.@98c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP, ROPE and BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR—Scarcely anything done. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 14@$1 18; No. 1 Red, $1 22@$1 23. CORN dull; Mixed, 75c.@76½c.; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; White, 85c.@88c. OATS dull at 40c.@42c. for Mixed. RYE—Nothing done. BARLEY—Nothing done. HIGHWINES quiet at 97c. PROVISIONS quiet; only order business done. LARD unchanged. CATTLE firm and unchanged. HOGS firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin, $5 25@$5 37. WHEAT heavy at $1 14 for No. 1, $1 07 for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 39c. CORN dull at 68½c. for Rejected. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1 10 for No. 1. FREIGHTS firm at 5¾c. to Buffalo, 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN advancing; No. 1, 82c.; No. 2, 78c. OATS advancing; No. 1 New, 49c.; No. 2 New, 41c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—MINING SHARES are active, but prices irregular; Alpha, $7; Belcher, $5; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $45; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $5; Empire Mill, $6; Gould & Curry, $50; Hale & Norcross, $84; Imperial, $38; Kentuck, $47; Occidental, $5; Ophir, $10; Overman, $11; Savage, $34; Sierra Nevada, $9; Yellow Jacket, $32.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—WHEAT firmer; held $1 30 for No. 1, $1 23 for No. 2. CORN nominally unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM heavy; Crude, $3 70@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Refined, 20c. ₱ gallon.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; receipts 129 bales; Exports, 152 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$8 25. CORN dull at 87c.@94c. OATS dull at 48c. PORK steady at $32. LARD firm at 18¼c.@19¼c. BACON steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13.—COTTON in good demand; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 20 bales; exports, to the Continent, 231 bales; coastwise, 500 bales; stock, 2,149 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—TURPENTINE steady at 35½c.; Crude lower at $2 10@$2 25 for Virgin. RESIN—Strained firmer at $1 30@$1 35. COTTON—Nothing doing. TAR—Nothing doing.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—COTTON—The market is at a stand; Middling nominally 17¾c.@17½c.; net receipts, 198 bales; exports, coastwise, 104 bales; stock, 2,159 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 51 bales; stock, 3,795 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 43 bales; stock, 5,654 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—COTTON dull and nominal at 17@17½c.; sales, 77 bales; receipts, 47 bales.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
More Evidence.

I can produce one thousand men who will speak from experience, and declare that in their opinion, had Mr. Nathan's house been properly protected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph his life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Idaho	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Palmyra	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Lemaire	Aug. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Missouri	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. L. Villalonga and wife, Miss L. D. Villalonga, F. Lessing and wife, L. A. Dreyer and wife, P. M. Dunn and wife, J. P. Carter, wife and son, Miss A. P. Merriam, Miss A. M. Robinson, Mrs. J. Mendelhall, L. Goldberg, wife, two children and servant, Mrs. Monahan and son, Dr. J. H. McCall, Major H. M. Davenport, Major Foley, J. H. Reeve, J. B. Nelson, William Brannon, H. Sprits, D. Witkoroski, C. Bealy, Joseph Gane, S. Engle, Joseph Rosenheim, A. Loeb, N. Wolff, W. Rosendorf, J. Marks, J. Rubetskek, M. Einstein, A. Bernstein, D. J. Ryan, J. W. Sheffield, W. W. Samson, (colored,) C. Groover, J. B. Finch, C. R. Denmark, Sam. Meyer, Charles Danly, A. Davis, M. Rosenfield, L. E. Brooks, E. Noyes, F. Forsyth, T. Beckman, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun sets......6:58 | Moon rises..9:26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:13 | Gov. Island..11:02 | Hell Gate..12:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann Livington, Cheesman, Savannah Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 13, 4 P. M., lat. 37 06, lon. 74 46, passed steam-ship Magnolia, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Aug. 5, S. W. Pass 6th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Aug. 12, 60 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Generl Barnes, hence for Savannah; 13th, 10 miles N. of the Capes of Virginia, passed steam-ship City Point, bound S.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Aug. 6, and S. W. Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had light winds and calms up to Hatteras; Aug. 10, lat. 26 40, lon. 79 32, passed ship Sorrento, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 4, Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Richard III., (of Wiscasset), wood, Cardiff June 26, with railroad iron to order. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs. Is anchored at S. W. Spit.

Ship Excelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Has had light S. and W. winds, with much fog, nearly the whole passage; was 5 ds. between lon. 54 and 55, with calms and thick fog; has had a pilot on board 8 ds.; June 28, lat. 48 50, lon. 23, saw brig Benecia standing N.; at the same time saw a large iceberg.

Ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 166 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs; has had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. and 376 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Has had a succession of light westerly winds and calms the entire passage, and had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Ship Loch Katrine, (of Glasgow,) McCallum, London 36 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Hattie M., (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Parker, Middlesboro', England, 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Henry & Parker. Has had southerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Allendale, (of Sunderland,) Gray, Foo Chow 141 ds., with tea to John Caswell & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 10, St. Helena 25th, and crossed the equator July 6 in lon. 27.

Bark Centro de Exportacion, (Span.,) Ferrer, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to M. Echeverria & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Arcon, (N. G.,) Manhabe, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mary G. Reed, (of Waldoboro), Welt, Bristol, Eng., June 28, with railroad iron to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Juanita, Spain, Puig, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to Marcus & Co.; has had light winds, and was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Union, (of Gibraltar,) Green, Cadiz June 16 with wine and cork-wood to J. Bensusan, Jr. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and for 16 ds. so calm that the vessel would not steer; has been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark James Welch, Bates, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Vincent J. Wallace, (of Port Mulgrave, N. S.,) Porter, Point-a-Pitre, Guad. 15 ds., with sugar and fruit to Henry A. Swan & Sons. Has had light winds the whole passage; Aug. 8, lat. 29 20, lon. 70, 10, spoke bark Proteus, from Philadelphia, for Havana; left in port schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, hence, arrived July 27.

Schr. Erie, (of Machias,) Stewart, St. Johns, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. John Atwood, of Harwich, Galleshaw, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Beveridge, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to Montel & Bartow. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Rondout, for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Hereford, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. E. A. Cheesbro, Robinson, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Marlborough, for Boston.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Pell S. C. Vought, Hallock, Troy, for Providence.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Collins, Townsend, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary A. Jelerson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen G. King, Davis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Cake, Endicott, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. B. Everett, Cooper, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Carl, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Burroughs, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Bagley, Cutler, Me., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Holt, Simpson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Alexandria, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebee, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Raynor, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Tangent, Willard, Calias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. John Mosser, Cubberly, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Francis Burritt, French, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Meldon, Cleaver, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasure Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Meteor, Peterson, Apple River, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. R. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Burritt, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Maud Webster, Vincent, Rockport, Me.

Schr. White Wing, Hall, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Rondout, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Freethey, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Magee, Stonington.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Stancliff, Crane, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Margaretta, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. C. Averill, Smith, Nantucket.

BELOW.—Bark Gertrude, from ——, and one ship unknown.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; brigs Mary E. Ladd, from Sagua, and George Gilchrist, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Ashland, New-York. Off the port bark Florine, Hurlburt, Baltimore; brig Lewis, Clark, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Arr. ship Montrose, from Newcaste, N. S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Constitution, from Panama.

Sld. ship Royal Alice, for Cork.

Spoken.

July 19, lat. 49 23, lon. 43 42, spoke fishing schr. King Philip, (of Kingston, Mass.) with 600 quintals fish.

July 20, lat. 44 58, lon. 50 28, spoke schr. Cordovia, (of Kingston, Mass.,) with 350 quintals fish; all well.

July 21, lat. 45 35, lon. 52, spoke schr. Argo, (of St. Pierre,) cruising.

July 29, lat. 43 14, lon. 60 30, spoke ship Royal Charter, of Yarmouth, N. S., standing E.

Aug. 2, lat. 42 30, long. 62 55, spoke bark Atlas, (Br.,) from Shields, for New-London.

Aug. 9, lat. 41 34, lon. 69 35, spoke bark Albina, hence for Bristol; same time spoke bark Chas. F. Perry, from Rosario, for Boston.

Aug. 10, lat. 32 28, lon. 74 43, passed sch. Milford, of New-York, bound S.

July 15, on the outward passage, lat. 28 55, lon. 74, spoke whaling sch. Arizona, of Provincetown, Bell, cruising, had taken 220 bbls. oil.

July 20, lat. 46 17, lon. 41 20, spoke ship Washington, hence for Antwerp.

Aug. 4, lat. 42 30, long. 65 40, spoke ship J. P. Robinson, hence bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Cat Island, Aug. 4, schr. Annetta, for Baltimore in 6 ds.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Arr. bark Elba, New-York.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—Arr. ship Gamecock, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Aug. 13.—The steam-ship Darian, of the Anchor Line, from New-York, arrived at this port today.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 225 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall st., New-York.